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* NATIONAL *
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HISTORY OF CHINESE PHILOSOPHY

Use Marxism To Reform the Old System of History of Chinese Philosophy

by

Lou Yü-lieh (楼宇烈) of Peking University

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, April 9, 1975)

I am engaged in the teaching of and research work in the history of Chinese philosophy. Prior to the great proletarian cultural revolution, due to the influence of the revisionist line, this branch of learning of history of Chinese philosophy had at no time thoroughly shattered the old conventions of the bourgeois system of history or philosophy. On the question of how could this branch of learning be made to consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat and to serve the actual struggle in the period of socialist revolution, my comprehension was not profound in the past and I also had not found a way to solve this question.

Through the great proletarian cultural revolution and the practice of revolution in education in the past few years--and especially since the deepening of the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, under the leadership of the Party organization, we went into the midst of the workers, peasants and soldiers to get re-educated, and by criticizing Lin Piao and Confucius and studying the historical experience of the struggle between Confucianism and Legalism, of class struggle as a whole and of the two-line struggle together with them, I began to understand the fundamental mortal wounds of the old system of history of Chinese philosophy.

One of the fundamental mortal wounds of the old system of history of Chinese philosophy is that it teaches the emergence, development and antagonism of philosophical ideas in departure from class struggle and political struggle. The old system of history of Chinese philosophy is not only divorced from the class struggle and two-line struggle of the

present period of socialist revolution but also divorced even from the class struggle and two-line struggle in history. The philosophers and various trends of philosophical thought in history are not analyzed and studied with the Marxist viewpoint under the historical conditions of a specific class struggle and political struggle, and ideology is discussed in isolation and in the abstract for ideology's sake. In the whole volume of the history of Chinese philosophy, we see only the self-conception and development of a few philosophers from ideology to ideology. Very often, after spending half a day in teaching the struggle between idealism and materialism, we fundamentally have no idea of the political content and class content of these struggles and of how they serve different classes. Sometimes, although we do discuss some struggle for production, class struggle and political struggle, we also frequently mention them in passing as the historical background only, and ideology is still allowed to grow without outside interference. What is more, the antagonistic struggle between the two schools of Confucianism and Legalism is arbitrarily described as the relationship of "a school of learning" imbued with the same spirit, and the antagonistic struggle between idealism and materialism is described as a "friendly" relationship with "me in you and you in me." The historical facts of class struggle and the two-line struggle in the ideological sphere are fundamentally obliterated.

The second fundamental mortal wound of the old system of history of Chinese philosophy is that it is replete with the pro-Confucianist and anti-Legalist viewpoint. In the old system of history of Chinese philosophy, the reactionary and moribund doctrines of Confucius and Mencius are mostly taken as the quintessence of the culture of the Chinese nation that runs through the whole system from beginning to end. In some old works, the ghost of Confucius varies with the time and is given the most up-to-date costume and turned into the "immortal" "modern sage." Some of the old works try their utmost to embellish the "rule of virtue," "benevolent government" and other reactionary doctrines of the Confucian school. They even take great pains to look for so-called "rational" and "positive" "factors" from some obviously reactionary and idealist things for playing up. On the contrary, they distort the Legalist thought and disparage and denounce it as publicizing "autocracy" and "tyranny." For those progressive thinkers who dare to go against the tide and wage a tit-for-tat struggle against the Confucian ideology, their theory is described as "shallow" and weak in philosophical thought and is excluded from the history of Chinese philosophy. As to the basic forces that drive history forward, the revolutionary thinking of the laboring people against exploitation and oppression and their anti-Confucius struggle, they are not mentioned at all and have not any standing in the old history of philosophy. In short, the whole history of political struggle and ideological struggle has been seriously distorted and stood on its head.

The obliteration of the historical facts of class struggle and the two-line struggle and the distortion of history by the old system of history of Chinese philosophy are entirely for meeting the need of the bourgeoisie and revisionism, and are in essence for serving their opposition to the proletarian revolution and the dictatorship of the proletariat. This old system must be shattered and thoroughly reformed with Marxism.

I deeply feel that the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius that has been going on for more than one year has thoroughly shattered and reformed the old system of history of Chinese philosophy, made the history of Chinese philosophy serve proletarian politics, and discovered the orientation and the way.

When the broad masses of workers, peasants and soldiers and the professional theorists study the struggle between Confucianism and Legalism, they first pay attention to the struggle in the political and ideological sector, place the philosophical thought under the historical conditions of a given class struggle for analysis, and sum up the experiences and lessons that are useful for us to carry out class struggle and the two-line struggle today. This makes me understand that in order to reform the old system of history of Chinese philosophy, it is imperative to thoroughly criticize the mistake of the divorcement of the old system from class struggle and political struggle and even of the fundamental obliteration of class struggle and the two-line struggle. It is imperative to adhere to the Marxist method of class analysis, follow the principle of making the past serve the present, take class struggle and the two-line struggle as the key link, grasp the struggle between the two antagonistic political and ideological lines of Confucianism and Legalism, study the political and ideological lines advanced by different classes or political groups in history under the specific conditions of what kind of class struggle and political struggle and how their philosophical thought served the class struggle and political struggle of different classes or political groups in specific historical periods, and sum up the historical experience of class struggle and the two-line struggle therefrom. Only in this way can the history of Chinese philosophy consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat, serve the actual struggle of the period of socialist revolution, and become very useful.

We also must thoroughly criticize the pro-Confucianist and anti-Legalist viewpoint in the old system and set right the distorted history and the truth that has been stood on its head. We must use the Marxist stand, viewpoint and method to correctly appraise the progressive role played by the Legalists and progressive thinkers in different historical periods, and their historical and class limitations. The reactionary and deceptive role played by the Confucianists in different historical periods must be fully exposed and criticized. Meanwhile, we also should see that the principal spearhead of the reactionary Confucian ideology is directed against the laboring people, and that the resistance of the laboring people against the Confucian school is also the most violent. In the history of philosophy, it is imperative to adhere to the materialist conception of history that the laboring people are the makers of history and to center on clearly explaining the revolutionary philosophical thought of the laboring people in their opposition to Confucius and criticism of Confucianism, and clearly explaining the influence of the anti-Confucius struggle of the laboring people on the struggle between Confucianism and Legalism. The bourgeoisie, revisionists and all reactionaries invariably use the despicable means of distorting the historical facts to serve their reactionary politics. In order to set right again the history that has been stood on its head, we must adopt the revolutionary and scientific

attitude and respect historical dialectics. We must critically inherit things from the Legalists and all progressive thinkers in history by discarding their feudal dross and assimilating their democratic quintessence, but can never uncritically inherit everything. In criticizing the reactionary thought of the Confucian school, we also must lay hold of its essential part. We must keep our eyes on its class essence and the line before we can criticize it accurately and deeply. This will help us to draw further, in political and ideological line, a line of demarcation with the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius and a line of demarcation with Lin Piao's counter-revolutionary revisionist line.

Because the old system of history of Chinese philosophy has been in existence for ages, it takes a great effort to reform it and it is also inevitable that struggle will arise. Provided we strive to learn and master this sharp weapon of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought, adhere to the correct orientation of serving proletarian politics, integrate ourselves with the broad masses of workers, peasants and soldiers, transform our world outlook, and forge ahead after learning of the difficulties involved, we certainly will be able to win victory in reforming the old system of the branch of learning in the form of history of Chinese philosophy and persevere in serving the exercise of all-round dictatorship by the proletariat over the bourgeoisie.

* * *

SCIENCE OF HISTORY

The Working Class Must Use Marxism To Occupy the Battlefront of Historical Science

by

the workers' historical research group of the Heavy-Type Machinery Manufacturing Company, Shanghai

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, April 9, 1975)

The science of history is a branch of learning for the study of the history of class struggle and is also an important tool of class struggle. The great leader Chairman Mao had long ago called on us: "We must study our national history," and "this is of important assistance for guiding the current great movement." In the great movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, in compliance with Chairman Mao's teachings, the broad working masses have used the invincible revolutionary spirit and the Marxist stand, viewpoint and method to study, teach and write history. They have summed up the historical experience of the struggle between Confucianism and Legalism and of class struggle as a whole over more than 2,000 years and penetratingly criticized and repudiated Lin Piao's revisionist line and the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius, thus fully revealing the combat role of the working class as the main force in the criticism of Lin Piao and Confucius.

The science of history invariably serves a given class, and the study of history is always closely linked with the actual struggle. The reactionaries of all ages also invariably took history as their battlefront for making counter-revolutionary propaganda. After the liberation of the whole country, the study of history again became a battlefront for the bourgeois reactionaries and revisionist chieftains to create counter-revolutionary public opinion for restoring capitalism. From producing the big rascal Wu Hsün in a vain attempt to resist the socialist trend to concocting the reactionary historical play "Hai Jui Dismissed from Office" in an attempt to reopen the case for chieftain P'eng Te-huai of the opportunist line, from publicizing the view that heroes are makers of history to publicizing the "theory and policy of making concessions," they tried their utmost to distort and tamper with things. Lin Piao even maliciously cursed Ch'in Shih Huang in order to attack the dictatorship of the proletariat. He distorted the history of class struggle as the history of the fratricidal "palace coup" for power and the throne within the ruling group so as to create public opinion for him to launch the counter-revolutionary coup d'etat in a vain attempt to restore capitalism.

The facts of the struggle between the two classes and the two lines in the sphere of historical science tell us that the reactionary activities of the exploiting classes in the sphere of history are closely related to the class struggle and the two-line struggle of that time and are also closely related to the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius for

restoration, regression and national betrayal. In order to combat and guard against revisionism, consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat and thoroughly wipe out the pernicious influence of the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius in the sphere of history, the proletariat must use Marxism to occupy the battlefront of historical science. Only in this way can the hereditary territory of the landlord and bourgeois classes in the ideological sphere be turned into the revolutionary battlefront of the proletariat, and the history that has been reversed be reversed again and turned into a sharp weapon for attacking the enemy, conducting self-education and consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat in the hands of the masses.

In order to occupy the battlefront of history, the working class must study the history of the struggle between Confucianism and Legalism and of class struggle as a whole according to the principle of "making the past serve the present," and through analyzing historical phenomena and revealing the essence of history, sum up the historical experience from the line and class essence, master the law of class struggle and deepen the knowledge that the proletariat must exercise all-round dictatorship over the bourgeoisie.

According to this guiding thought, in the struggle to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, we have made a more systematic study of the history of the period of the Spring and Autumn Annals and the Warring States by integrating ourselves with the ranks of professional theorists. The Spring and Autumn Annals and the Warring States formed a period of major reforms in society marked by the transition of China from the slavery system to the feudal system. This period was replete with the sharp struggle between the two kinds of ideology for and against reform, between the two classes for and against seizure of power, and between the two systems for and against restoration. From this period, many important historical experiences worthy to be studied and summed up can be drawn. In the course of study, we have come to realize profoundly that history is a mirror of real-life struggle and that China of today is the continuation and development of the China in history. In studying the history of the struggle between Confucianism and Legalism and of class struggle as a whole, we must serve the actual struggle for consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat. This is the fundamental task of the working class in the study of history.

Chairman Mao teaches us, "Classes struggle, some classes triumph, others are eliminated. Such is history, such is the history of civilization for thousands of years. As an important battlefront of the superstructure including the ideological sphere, if the science of history is not occupied by the working class, it will be occupied by the bourgeoisie. For the sake of persevering in continued revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat on this battlefront, the working class must occupy this battlefront and use the Marxist stand, viewpoint and method to study once again the whole history.

In order to occupy the battlefront of historical science, the working class must employ the class-struggle viewpoint and class-analysis

method of Marxism, and grasp the historical essence through historical phenomena. The principal feature of old historical records is the use of the idealist concept that heroes are the makers of history to uphold the reactionary rule of the landlord and bourgeois classes. Therefore they record only the activities of emperors and princes, generals and ministers, but not the activities of the working people in the making of history. Even though this is referred to occasionally, it is also distorted and vilified. Otherwise, these records list a huge pile of confused historical data, and portray history as a ledger of confused accounts. They describe the inter-related things as unrelated, and cut apart in particular the struggle in the political, economic and ideological fields. In the course of studying and summing up historical experience, we of the working class have of course to make use of these old historical records, but we are also posed with a problem which must be solved, namely, how to deal with these old historical records.

In light of the principal features of the old historical records, we understand from practice that provided we seriously study and apply the class viewpoint and class-analysis method of Marxism and seriously devote time and energy to rebuilding the works by "discarding the dross and selecting the essential, eliminating the false and retraining the true, proceeding from the one to the other and from the outside to the inside" as taught by Chairman Mao, it is possible to discover therefrom the characteristics of the age and the class relations in different historical periods, and sort out the key link of the historical development of society. It is also possible to reveal the political, economic and ideological inter-relations and lay hold of the essential materials under the concrete historical conditions of class struggle at that time for examination.

For example, when we analyze and study the struggle between Confucianism and Legalism in the period of the Spring and Autumn Annals and the Warring States, we perceive that in this period of major social reforms, the various political sects and trends of thought in society all put forward their own political view, thus leading to the phase of "the contention of a hundred schools of thought." Although we are dazzled by this phenomenon, no sooner class analysis is carried out, we come to understand that in order to appraise whether a sect or trend of thought is progressive or reactionary and the interests of which class did it represent, we must determine its class standing and see its basic attitude toward this major reform to replace the slavery system with the feudal system. We must look at not only its words but also its deeds. We must examine each sect or trend of thought to find out whether it called for the preservation and restoration of the slavery system or the establishment of the feudal system, whether it called for the preservation and restoration of the system of ownership of land by slave owners or the establishment of the system of ownership of land by the feudal landlord class, and whether it advocated the Confucianist thought or promoted the Legalist thought. Thus we come to understand further that the so-called "one hundred schools of thought" basically represent the two schools of Confucianism and Legalism. With understanding clarified, the class attributes of the "hundred schools of thought" can be sorted out around the two-line struggle between Confucianism and Legalism.

In order to occupy the battlefront of historical science, it is most fundamental that the working class must adhere to the materialist conception of history that the laboring people are the makers of history. Chairman Mao teaches us, "The people, and the people alone, are the motive force in the making of world history." The fundamental motive force in historical development can only be the revolutionary struggle of the people. Whether or not the working people are accorded the standing as the master of history is an important hallmark that distinguishes the proletarian science of history from the science of other exploiting classes. Naturally, we should affirm the historical achievements of the Legalists, but they could do something only when they relied on the strength of the people and conformed to the trend of historical development. Out of their class prejudices, the past historians of the exploiting classes invariably portrayed the history made by the working people as the family records of emperors and princes, generals and ministers, and the people as the scum. Chih of Liuhsia, the well-known leader of the slave insurrection in the last part of the period of the Spring and Autumn Annals was smeared by Confucius as "Bandit Chih." In studying history, the working class must actively publicize the splendid achievements of the working people in history, energetically rehabilitate the historical facts of the revolutionary struggle heroically carried out by the working people that have been distorted, and loudly sing the praises of the revolutionary struggle of the slaves and peasants.

In the struggle to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, the bright image of Chih of Liuhsia has been rehabilitated. We also have studied with emphasis the well-known uprising led by Chuang Chiao in the middle part of the period of the Warring States. The insurgent Chuang Chiao had been mistaken as that Chuang Chiao who later led troops to attack Pa, Shu and Ch'ienchung, found that the way home was cut off by the Ch'in State, and went to Lake T'ien to install himself as king. He was thus left buried for more than 2,000 years. Chuang Ch'iao's uprising should be as well known as Chih of Liuhsia. In the general history of China, the concrete rehabilitation of the historical status of the working people through historical facts should be considered as an important job which we of the working class must strive to accomplish in order to occupy the battlefront of historical science.

At present, there is a revolutionary scene unkown before on the front of historical science and the situation is excellent. However, the struggle between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie in the ideological sphere is a protracted and formidable one. We of the working class must continue to study diligently works by Marx and Lenin and Chairman Mao's writings, apply the basic viewpoint of dialectical materialism and the historical materialism in the study of history, fight with unflagging efforts for occupying the whole battlefront of historical science, thoroughly reforming the old historical science and building the new historical science of the proletariat, turn historical science into a powerful weapon of the proletariat to fight against the class enemy, and realize the exercise of dictatorship over the bourgeoisie on the battlefront of historical science.

* * *

"MAY 7" CADRES SCHOOLS

Fight for Consolidating and Strengthening the Dictatorship of the Proletariat

by

the CCP Committee of the "May 7" Cadre School at Lanchou

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, March 16, 1975)

Our great leader Chairman Mao recently taught us, "Why did Lenin speak of exercising dictatorship over the bourgeoisie? This question must be thoroughly understood. Lack of clarity on this question will lead to revisionism. This should be made known to the whole nation." This important instruction of Chairman Mao's is of great practical significance and far-reaching historical significance toward upholding the Party's basic line, persevering in continued revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, carrying out well the struggle to oppose and prevent revisionism and consolidating and strengthening the dictatorship of the proletariat. This instruction has also pointed out the orientation for progress and set forth new combat tasks for further running well the "May 7" cadres school.

The "May 7" cadres school was founded and developed on the foundation of shattering the two bourgeois headquarters of Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao and thoroughly criticizing their counter-revolutionary revisionist line in the great proletarian cultural revolution. As soon as it emerged, this newborn thing revealed its great vitality, effectively mopped up the mire of the revisionist line in cadres education, washed away the decadent soil which the bourgeoisie relied upon for its survival and growth, and pounded against the traditional concepts of the exploiting classes and the force of habit. Its constant consolidation and development have smashed the attacks and sabotage of the class enemies at home and abroad. The practice of struggle for the past few years shows that the "May 7" cadres school is an important base for training and educating the cadres as well as a powerful tool for the proletariat to exercise dictatorship over the bourgeoisie.

Throughout the entire historical period of socialism, due to the existence of classes and class struggle, and of bourgeois rights and due to corruption and stealthy attacks by bourgeois ideas, a section of Party members and the personnel of state organs would also follow the bourgeois style of life, thus giving rise to capitalism and the bourgeoisie. An important measure for preventing the Party members and personnel of state organs from following the bourgeois style of life is to strengthen the education of cadres. Chairman Mao consistently attached great importance to the question of educating the cadres and at each important historical juncture in the Chinese revolution, he always providently admonished the whole Party to properly educate the cadres. Since the great proletarian cultural revolution, Chairman Mao has again issued the important directives such as the "May 7 Directive" and "the sending of the broad masses of

cadres to the lower level do do manual labor." This is an important guarantee for protecting the cadres from corruption by bourgeois ideas and for consolidating and strengthening the dictatorship of the proletariat.

On the question of educating the cadres, there has all along been the violent struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines. Swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao are opposed to the study of Marxism, the taking of the road of integration with the workers and peasants and participation in collective productive labor by the cadres in a vain attempt to train the cadres as bourgeois officials and lords who are "divorced from three things" and as their tool for toppling the dictatorship of the proletariat and restoring capitalism. We of the proletariat must precisely insist on arming the cadres with Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought, insist that the cadres take the road of integration with the workers and peasants, adhere to the system of participation in collective productive labor by the cadres, let the cadres brave the great storm of mass struggle and face the great world of mass struggle, and train the cadres into strong fighters who persevere in the practice of Marxism, uphold the Party's basic line and persevere in continued revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat.

The "May 7" cadres school has embodied Chairman Mao's proletarian line in cadres education, carried forward and developed the outstanding tradition of cadres education in our Party and adhered to the policy of "taking up production in the course of study." Those viewpoints that stand study against productive labor are wrong. It is the basic task of the "May 7" cadres school to organize the cadres to read and study seriously and have a good grasp of Marxism. This is because only through grasping the Marxist stand, viewpoint and method is it possible to persevere in continued revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. But the question is how study should be conducted. In such a socialist new-pattern cadres school as "May 7" cadres school, how to organize studies is a great question bearing on the orientation and the line in the running of the "May 7" cadres school. We are of the opinion that in the study of works by Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao, the "May 7" cadres school must oppose the divorcement of theory from practice and oppose standing study and labor against each other, and must guide and organize the cadres to seriously study and have a good grasp of the basic Marxist viewpoints, and in particular have a thorough understanding of the Marxist theory on the dictatorship of the proletariat in the course of persevering in participation in collective productive labor and maintaining close contacts with the masses of workers and peasants. We should regard the "May 7" cadres school as the battlefield for studying politics, criticizing revisionism and the bourgeoisie and transforming our world outlook.

Our state is a socialist one based on the dictatorship of the proletariat. The nature of our states determines that our Party and state cadres are all servants of the people and must love labor and the working people. The divorcement of cadres from labor inevitably leads to their divorcement from the masses and the emergence of revisionism. The "May 7" cadres school takes Chairman Mao's "May 7 Directive"

and the instruction on "sending the broad masses of cadres to the lower level to do manual labor" as a guide, and if labor is not seriously and properly conducted as an important course, the "May 7" cadres school will lose its strong points and characteristics and cannot bring into full play its role as the tool of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

The practice of running schools in the past few years tells us that in organizing the students to participate in collective productive labor, the "May 7" cadres school must have a labor base of a considerable scale, make the cadres participate in the entire process of agricultural production, insist on self-sufficiency in four respects--grain, edible oil, meat and vegetables, and fight for making more contributions to the state. All this is very necessary for implementing the instruction on sending cadres to do manual labor at the lower level.

Guided by Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line and spurred by the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, such a socialist new thing as the "May 7" cadres school has become even more vigorous. The successful convocation of the 2nd plenary session of the 10th Party Central Committee and the 4th National People's Congress and Chairman Mao's important instruction on the question of theory have set forth new combat tasks for us. As people running the "May 7" cadres school, we feel exceedingly proud. We must take the lead in studying well the theory on the dictatorship of the proletariat, develop the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius in a popular, deep-going and sustained way, "maintain the same vigor, the same revolutionary enthusiasm and the same daring death-defying spirit we displayed in the years of revolutionary war, and carry on our revolutionary work to the end," make the "May 7" cadres school better and better run along Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, and fight for consolidating and strengthening the dictatorship of the proletariat!

* * *

The "May 7" Cadres School Is a Powerful Tool for Consolidating the Dictatorship of the Proletariat

by

the CCP Committee of the "May 7" cadres school in Tungch'eng District, Peking Municipality

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, March 16, 1975)

The study of our great leader Chairman Mao's important instruction on the question of theory has made us further understand that the proper running of the "May 7" cadres school is an important measure for consolidating and strengthening the dictatorship of the proletariat and a great glorious revolutionary task.

"The dictatorship of the proletariat is not the termination of class struggle, but the continuation of class struggle under a new form." In the entire historical period of socialism, it is necessary to exercise the dictatorship of the proletariat over the bourgeoisie, constantly sweep away the soil for engendering revisionism, and "create conditions which make it impossible for the bourgeoisie to exist or to emerge again." We must make tremendous efforts for this. One of the important tasks is to train a contingent of proletarian cadres who can consciously implement the Party's basic line, and are determined to sacrifice everything for defeating the bourgeoisie and realizing communism. Chairman Mao points out, "Cadres are a decisive factor once the political line is determined." Only through properly educating the cadres is it possible to more effectively exercise dictatorship over the bourgeoisie and carry through to the end the continued revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat.

The "May 7" cadres school is a new thing born in the great proletarian cultural revolution. Since the very first day it was born, it has taken the training and education of cadres for consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat as its basic task. It is precisely because of this that the class enemies at home and abroad are bound to maliciously attack and smear the "May 7" cadres school in the course of opposing our Party and the socialist system of the dictatorship of the proletariat in our country. Therefore, the attitude toward the "May 7" cadres school is definitely not an ordinary and minor question, but a major question bearing on the basic attitude toward the dictatorship of the proletariat.

The historical experience of the proletarian revolution and the dictatorship of the proletariat at home and in the international arena shows that in their conspiratorial activities to topple the dictatorship of the proletariat and restore capitalism, the bourgeoisie invariably make use of the traces of the old society, the part of the bourgeois right

that still exists and the old traditional concepts to corrupt our contingent of cadres in a thousand and one ways, and look for agents in the Party so as to facilitate the overthrow of the dictatorship of the proletariat and the restoration of capitalism. Meanwhile, as was pointed out by Lenin, "Small production engenders capitalism and the bourgeoisie continuously, daily, hourly, spontaneously, and on a mass scale." In the working class and among the Party members, there also would arise new bourgeois elements, and within the ranks of the proletariat and among the personnel of state organs there are people who follow the bourgeois style of life. Therefore, to resist corruption by the bourgeoisie, maintain the natural revolutionary colors of the Communist Party members and personnel of State organs, and be servants of the people and not bourgeois officials and lords is an extremely important task for exercising stronger dictatorship over the bourgeoisie and consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat. The practice of the past few years shows that running "May 7" cadres schools is an effective method for accomplishing this task.

The "May 7" cadres school takes the Party's basic line as the key link, and in compliance with Chairman Mao's "May 7 Directive" and instruction on "sending the broad masses of cadres to the lower level to do manual labor," it closely rallies round the actual class struggle, and organizes the cadres to "study once again" in the course of going to the lower level to do manual work. In this process of studying once again, it is necessary to assiduously study works by Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao and place the "study of politics" and "criticism of the bourgeoisie" above all else. The experience of the two-line struggle in the 25 years after liberation shows that if we do not seriously study works by Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao, we cannot distinguish clearly what is socialism and what is capitalism and will easily be deceived by counter-revolutionary double-dealers like Lin Piao. Therefore, the "May 7" cadres schools must seriously organize the students to properly study Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought. This bears on the question of whether or not the cadres can make revolution and will make revolution.

The "May 7" cadres school adheres to the policy of "taking up production in the course of study," organizes the cadres to participate in collective productive labor like the ordinary workers, and requires them to realize self-sufficiency in four respects--grain, edible oil, meat and vegetables and to strive to render more contributions to socialist construction. This helps the cadres "maintain the same vigor, the same revolutionary enthusiasm and the same daring death-defying spirit we displayed in the years of revolutionary war," helps them foster the thoughts and feelings of the working people and overcome the bureaucratic, despondent, arrogant and finicky airs, and is an important lesson for conducting communist education for the cadres. Through implementing the running of schools with open doors and organizing the cadres to go to the forefront of the three great revolutionary movements to eat, live, labor, study and make criticism together with the masses of workers and peasants, to carry out social investigation and to take up mass work, the "May 7" cadres school has enabled the cadres to further integrate themselves with the workers and peasants in the three great revolutionary movements.

In short, in the "May 7" cadres school, the cadres appear with the posture of ordinary workers everywhere and attend to the remolding of their own world outlook in every respect. All activities are for raising the cadres' awareness of class struggle, two-line struggle and continued revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. It is therefore said that the proper running of the "May 7" cadres school is of tremendous significance toward restricting the bourgeois right, doing a good job in the struggle to oppose and prevent revisionism, consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat and carry through to the end the continued revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat.

We are determined to constantly and thoroughly study and implement Chairman Mao's important insturction on the question of theory, organize all the students and people who run the schools to seriously study and grasp the Marxist theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, run the "May 7" cadres schools even better and render even greater strength for consolidating and strengthening the dictatorship of the proletariat.

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INDOCTRINATION OF PEASANTS

Arm the Peasants with the Basic Line of the Party

by

Sung Ch'i (松 漢) of the CCP Committee of Hsiyang County, Shansi Province

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, March 19, 1975)

More than 50 years ago, the great teacher Lenin pointed out in the "Left-Wing" Communism, An Infantile Disorder: "The dictatorship of the proletariat is a most ruthless war waged by the new class against a more powerful enemy, the bourgeoisie, whose resistance is increased tenfold by its overthrow (even if only in one country), and whose power lies not only in the strength of international capital, in the strength and durability of the international connections of the bourgeoisie, but also in the force of habit, in the strength of production. For, unfortunately, small production is still very, very widespread in the world, and small production engenders capitalism and the bourgeoisie continually, daily, hourly, spontaneously, and on a mass scale. For all these reasons, the dictatorship of the proletariat is essential, and victory over the bourgeoisie is impossible without a long, stubborn and desperate war of life and death, a war demanding perseverance, discipline, firmness, indomitableness and unity of will." Through studying this passage of Lenin's teaching, we have not only understood further that it is imperative to exercise dictatorship over the overthrown landlord and bourgeois classes, but also understood further the great significance of reforming the small producers.

Chairman Mao teaches us that "the serious question is the education of the peasantry." Our Party takes the reform of the small peasant economy very seriously. In 1953, Chairman Mao had formulated the general line for the period of transition, and called for the socialist transformation of agriculture, handicrafts and capitalist industry and commerce. In the countryside, the transition of the mutual aid group to the elementary cooperative, higher-stage cooperative, and people's commune changed the private ownership of the means of production to collective ownership, thus enabling the broad masses of peasants to take the road of collectivization. Through successive political movements, and especially the great proletarian cultural revolution and the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, the broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants and commune members, nurtured by Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought have greatly raised their awareness of class struggle, the two-line struggles and the continued revolution. The principle of putting proletarian politics in command and ideology in the lead upheld by the poor and lower-middle peasants of Tachai, the spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle, the communist style of cherishing the state and the collective, and the communist idea of "standing on the Tiger Head Mountain with the eyes turned to Tienanmen, and thinking of world affairs while working in the fields" are in the process of

being changed into the conscious action of the broad masses of peasants, thus reflecting the noble ideological state of the socialist new peasants.

However, we must also perceive that the influence of the traditional relation of private ownershp and the traditional concept of private ownership in the past thousand years cannot be surmounted overnight. After the switch-over to people's communes, the force of habit of the small producers and the influence of the concept of private ownership among the peasants still cannot be neglected. The capitalist tendency is still serious among the better-off peasants, and once the climate is right, it would flow over. We have a deep understanding of this.

After the commencement of the great proletarian cultural revolution, the Hsiyang county launched a dynamic mass movement for learning from Tachai in agriculture. However, the cadres of some communes and production teams did not adhere to the socialist orientation and carry out socialist agriculture on a mass scale as Tachai did, but thought in terms of "forsaking the crop for buying and selling in order to get rich quickly." They sent a lot of carts and horses and manpower elsewhere to take up side occupations for grabbing cash. The county committee laid hold of this capitalist tendency and mobilized the masses to criticize severely the revisionist line of Liu Shao-ch'i and the capitalist tendency, and brought back the carts and horses and power and manpower sent elsewhere. Learning from Tachai was thus really translated into action by the broad masses, and the people's war to rearrange the mountains and rivers of Hsiyang really started with a bang.

In 1970, the per-mow grain output of the whole county exceeded "the Yellow River" level in a leap and rose to 530 catties compared with more than 200 catties in 1966. The total output had increased twofold compared with 1966. With higher output, some cadres and commune members paid attention only to whether the output was almost the same, but cared not whether the line was correct or not. When the situation was good, some cadres and commune members engendered the tendency to learn from Tachai in peace and carry out production in comfort. When the standing had changed, some cadres did not actively grasp class struggle and the two-line struggle, and also would not take the lead in labor. When the value of workpoints was high and the conditions had got better, the mentality to defeat hardship and fatigue reared its head among some cadres and commune members and thus were unwilling to continue with the strenuous struggle. With high repute, some advanced brigade thought that "a single merit is enough to overshadow hundreds of demerits" and became cocky. The emergence of these problems reflected the selfish, narrow and complacent mentality of small peasant economy.

Under these circumstances, the county committee led the people of the whole county to launch the mass movement for criticism of revisionism and rectification of style and against arrogance and complacency, thus enabling the broad masses of commune members to see not only the victory after the struggle but also the struggle after the victory, and to rouse further their enthusiasm for socialism. Since 1972, our county had

suffered from severe droughts for three years in succession. In the face of the severe drought, the class enemy itched for action, and the spontaneous tendency toward capitalism among peasants came to the fore again. Under the leadership of the Tachai brigade, we dealt the class enemy an effective blow, and criticized the spontaneous tendency toward capitalism and the bourgeois world outlook, thus enabling everybody to further heighten his consciousness in taking the socialist road and laying down a firm ideological foundation for bringing in a good harvest in a year of drought.

As far back as 1957, Chairman Mao had pointed out, "The conditions of the peasants bear importantly on the development of economy and the consolidation of political power in our country." Since the great proletarian cultural revolution, the county committee has persevered in using Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought and the basic line of the Party to transform and arm the peasants, uninterruptedly criticized revisionism, the capitalist tendencies and all kinds of ideology, and carried out to the letter the task of consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat in the countryside.

Practice shows that the spontaneous tendency toward capitalism among the peasants not only was present before the reform of the ownership of the means of production but also could not be uprooted overnight even after the reform of the system of ownership. It emerges not only under difficult conditions, but also would be exposed in a changed form under the situation of victory. It is manifested not only in the economic sphere but also in the ideological sphere. We realize that socialist education for the peasants cannot be completed in one or two political movements, but is the task of the entire historical period of socialism. The bourgeoisie cannot be defeated "without a long, stubborn and desperate war of life and death." Therefore, we must seriously study the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, recognize from the combination of theory and practice the importance and protractedness in the transformation of small producers and that the serious problem is the education of the peasantry, and conduct stronger socialist education for the peasants, so as to enable them to rise consciously in struggle against the force of habit and concept of private ownership of the small producers, and make the most radical rupture with the old traditional ideas as fast as possible.

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CADRES' PARTICIPATION IN PHYSICAL LABOR

Factory Cadres Take Regular Part in Physical Labor

(NCNA-English Lanchow, Apr. 9, 1975)

cadres of an ore-dressing reagent plant in northwest china regularly take part in physical labour alongside the workers.

principal leading cadres of the plant do physical work for 75 days in a year on the average, and cadres at the workshop level for about 200 days. this helps cement their ties with the masses, revolutionize their thinking and promote production. the plant, which is under the metallurgical company of kansu province, overfulfilled state quotas for several years in a row and did so again in 1974.

half of the cadres at the plant level have been selected from among the workers. following chairman mao's teachings, these young cadres as well as the veterans regard their participation in collective physical labour as a measure of fundamental importance for the struggle to combat and prevent revisionism.

the plant has worked out a system whereby cadres do manual labour every saturday and join the work in the shops whenever necessary. they also take turns to work and study with the workers for specified periods in order to get close to the masses and learn the technical know-how. leading cadres join selected groups or shifts in the shops at the head of special teams for investigation and study and improvement of work. taking part in physical labour, they gain the initiative in directing production.

once the quality of products of the cast stone workshop was found to be unstable. party committee secretary kuo mao-chien and 17 office cadres went there to do physical labour, conduct on-the-spot investigations and help improve working conditions. the rate of up-to-standard products from the shop reached an all-time high.

TRANSFORMATION OF MOUNTAINS

East China County Transforms Mountain Area

(NCNA-English Hofei, Apr. 9, 1975)

maintaining the same vigour as the people displayed in the years of revolutionary war, people of taihu county in east china's anhwei province are working hard to change mountains and rivers, plant trees and build farmland improvement projects. the county's grain output last year topped 7.5 tons per hectare, and its number of pigs averaged 3.5 per household.

nestling in the southern foothills of the tapieh mountain, taihu county was a revolutionary base area during the war against japanese aggression and the liberation war. farmland accounts for only 12 per cent of the county's total area where 80 per cent is hillyland. after liberation, the local people made a big headway in transforming mountainslopes. in 1970 the grain output of the county outstripped the six-ton target set for the area in the national programme for agricultural development. but there were unruly rivers not yet harnessed. the mountains remained bare. quite a few farm plots were scattered on hillslopes or in gullies. any serious natural adversity would lead to crop failure.

determined to change the situation, the county party committee made a decision calling on the 400,000 people to build up the mountain area. cadres of the tienchia people's commune went to the cemetery to pay tribute to the memory of the fallen heroes who handed down a revolutionary tradition. they led 1,700 commune members in creating farmland on hills and building water conservancy projects. in 1973 the commune built a reservoir with a capacity of 700,000 cubic metres in the mountain and dug 15 kilometres of ditches. as a result, 46 hectares of dry land was turned into fields giving high and stable yields regardless of drought and flood. in two winter-spring periods the commune added water control projects with a total storage capacity of 1,540,000 cubic metres and created 13 hectares of new farmland. the commune's grain output in 1974 topped 7.5 tons per hectare.

the chang river, the county's largest, flows through flat plains throughout the county. in the rainy season, mountain torrents used to swell the river which overflowed its banks and ruined crops and turned fields into sand dunes. three years ago, the cadres and masses, under the leadership of the county party committee, quarried stone in the mountains to build dykes and change the river course. the river started to serve the people.

tung mountain is the highest in the area. in the spring of 1973, county party secretary chao chieh-chung led the commune members in surveying the mountain. they worked out a plan to turn the mountain green. over the past two winters and springs, a forestry plantation has gone up, growing large numbers of pines, cedars, camphors and chestnuts.

because of the construction of water conservancy projects in the past three years, the county has added as much farmland that gives high and stable yields as half the total added in the previous 23 years, and covered most barren mountains in the county with trees.

INDUSTRIAL NEWS

Industrial News in Brief

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 9, 1975)

china builds another 24,000-ton oil tanker

another 24,000-ton oil tanker, "taching no. 62", has been launched at the hungchi (red flag) shipyard in talien in northeast china's liaoning province.

while building the tanker, workers and staff of the shipyard boldly revised the design and technology, cutting off more than 20,000 metres of welds and saving much steel. they assembled the boiler beforehand and installed it at one stroke instead of putting the parts together on the berth. this cut down much time.

north china port handles more oil shipments

the north china port of chinhuangtao fulfilled eight days ahead of schedule its first quarter plan for crude oil shipments. the total export volume increased 46 per cent over the same 1974 period.

the crude oil loading area at the port consists of modern docks designed and built by china on her own. storms and low temperature along the pohai bay brought difficulties to loading, and the influx of oil tankers in february made work particularly busy. making full use of the berths, the dockers speeded up loading and shortened the tankers' time of anchorage.

automatic machine made for washing passenger cars in cold area

workers and staff of northeast china's harbin railway bureau trial-produced an automatic machine for washing the exterior of passenger cars in cold areas. electronic technique automates the whole washing process. a train of passenger cars is washed in six minutes by four persons.

the machine was trial-produced by the workers and staff in the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance in 1973. in two years it has given good performance and proved to be 20 times more efficient than washing by hand.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND AUSTRALIA

Australian Prime Minister Mourns Death of Tung Pi-wu

(NCNA-English Canberra, Apr. 8, 1975)

australian prime minister edward gough whitlam has called at the chinese embassy here to convey condolences on the death of comrade tung pi-wu.

among other government officials who visited the chinese embassy were john m. wheeldon, minister for repatriation and compensation, d.h. mackay, secretary of the ministry for overseas trade, and l.. f. bott, secretary of the ministry for tourism and recreation.

heads of diplomatic missions in canberra, representatives of the australia-china society and the committee for australia-china relations and other australian friends, as well as representatives of overseas chinese also extended their condolences at the chinese embassy.

CHINA AND AUSTRIA

President of Austrian Federal Council Sends Message of Condolence on Comrade Tung Pi-wu's Death

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 9, 1975)

georg schreiner, president of the bundesrat (federal council) of the republic of austria, yesterday sent a message to chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china, expressing deep condolences on the death of comrade tung pi-wu. the message reads:

the death of mr. tung pi-wu, member of the central committee and member of the standing committee of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china, and vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china, has brought a great loss to the chinese people. on this occasion, i, on behalf of the austrian bundesrat and in my own name, extend to you deep condolences.

CHINA AND BELGIUM

Belgian Minister of External Commerce Gives Reception on Occasion of Industrial Exhibition in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 9, 1975)

michel toussaint, minister of external commerce of the kingdom of belgium, gave a reception here this evening on the occasion of the belgian industrial exhibition now going on in peking.

among the guests were chou hua-min, chinese vice-minister of foreign trade; sun yu-yu, vice-minister of the first ministry of machine-building; wang yao-ting and wang wen-lin, chairman and vice-chairman of the china council for the promotion of international trade; wang lei, vice-chairman of the peking municipal revolutionary committee; and liang shang-yuan, deputy director of the west european affairs department of the foreign ministry.

present were prince albert of the kingdom of belgium and the belgian government economic delegation he is leading; belgian ambassador to china jacques groothaert and his wife; and fernand de coene, leader of the belgian industrial exhibition delegation.

CHINA AND BULGARIA

State Council of Bulgarian People's Republic Mourns Death of Comrade Tung Pi-wu

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 9, 1975)

the state council of the people's republic of bulgaria sent a message to the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china, expressing the sincerest sympathy on the death of comrade tung pi-wu. the message reads:

on the occasion of the death of tung pi-wu, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, please accept our sincerest sympathy.

CHINA AND BURUNDI

Burundi President's Message of Condolence
on Death of Tung Pi-wu

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 9, 1975)

lieutenant
general michel micombero, president and head of government of the republic of burundi and general secretary of the burundi party of unity and national progress, on april 7 sent a message to mao tsetung, chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china, expressing the sincerest sympathies and deepest condolences on the death of comrade tung pi-wu. the message reads:

grieved to learn of the unfortunate death of tung pi-wu, member of the central committee of the communist party of china, member of the standing committee of the c.c. political bureau of the c.p.c. and vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china. on this sad occasion, the burundi people, party of unity and national progress, and government join me in extending to your excellency and the chinese people the sincerest sympathies and deepest condolences.

with highest consideration.

CHINA AND DENMARK

Danish Friends Mourn Death of Tung Pi-wu

(NCNA-English Stockholm, Apr. 8, 1975)

the vice-
president of the denmark-china friendship association philip arctander called at the chinese embassy in denmark yesterday to express sympathy at the death of comrade tung pi-wu, states a copenhagen report. he also handed in a message of condolences from per fynboe, president of the association.

foreign diplomats also visited the chinese embassy in denmark yesterday to convey condolences.

CHINA AND EAST GERMANY

GDR Officials Express Condolences on Comrade Tung Pi-wu's Death

(NCNA-English Berlin, Apr. 8, 1975)

franz jahsnowski, director of the protocol department of the foreign ministry of the german democratic republic, and helmut liebermann, director of the far east department of the g.d.r. foreign ministry, called at the chinese embassy here yesterday to express condolences on the death of comrade tung pi-wu.

diplomatic envoys of a number of countries to the g.d.r. also called the embassy to express their condolences.

GDR State Council Mourns Death of Comrade Tung Pi-wu

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 9, 1975)

the state council of the democratic republic of germany has sent a message to the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china, expressing deep condolences on the death of comrade tung pi-wu. the message reads:

the state council of the democratic republic of germany expresses deep condolences on the death of tung pi-wu, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, and at the same time, expresses sincere sympathy for the family of the deceased.

CHINA AND GABON

Gabonese Officials Mourn Death of Tung Pi-wu

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 9, 1975)

richard nguema, representative of the president of the gabonese republic and the government and minister at the presidency of the republic in charge of state orientation and general secretariat of the government, g. damas aleka, president of the national assembly, bibalou-abyboula, minister of housing, urban planning and land registration, zacharie myboto, administrative secretary of the gabonese democratic party and other government

officials called at the chinese embassy in libreville on april 7 to express condolences on the death of comrade tung pi-wu, according to a report from that city.

other mourners included diplomatic envoys to gabon and miguel trovoada, secretary for foreign affairs of the liberation movement of sao tome and principe.

CHINA AND GAMBIA

Gambian Vice President Mourns Death of Tung Pi-wu

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 9, 1975)

a. camara, gambian vice-president and minister for local government and lands, called at the chinese embassy in banjul on april 7, expressing condolences on the death of comrade tung pi-wu, according to a report from the gambian capital.

other mourners included a.b. n'jie, minister of external affairs; yaya ceesay, minister of agriculture and natural resources; garba-jahumpa, minister of finance and trade; alieu jack, minister of works and communications; sanyang, minister of information and tourism; s.m. dibba, minister of economic planning and industrial development; muhamadu cadi cham, minister of education, youth and sports; kebba n. leigh, minister of state; and e. christensen, secretary general of the presidency.

a number of diplomatic envoys to gambia went to the embassy on the same day to offer their condolences.

chen shih-pei, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy in gambia, yesterday received a letter of condolence from the gambian minister of external affairs expressing profound condolences on tung pi-wu's death. the letter says: "on behalf of his excellency the president, sir dawda k. jawara, the government and people of the republic of gambia, and on my behalf, i wish to convey to your excellency and through you to chairman mao tsetung, the government and people of the people's republic of china, to my friend and colleague, foreign minister chiao kuan-hua, and to the bereaved family, my profound condolences at the grievous loss of this outstanding leader."

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CHINA AND GUINEA

Guinean Leaders, Cambodian Foreign Minister Mourn Death of Tung Pi-wu

(NCNA-English Conakry, Apr. 8, 1975)

camara damantang, permanent secretary of the central committee of the guinea democratic party and president of the legislative assembly of the republic of guinea, karim keyra, minister of interior and security, and other high-ranking officials called at the chinese embassy here yesterday to express their condolences on the death of comrade tung pi-wu.

diplomatic envoys of a number of countries here went to the embassy on the same day to offer their condolences.

sarin chhak, minister of foreign affairs of the royal government of national union of cambodia, who is visiting here, called at the chinese embassy today to express his sympathy at the death of comrade tung pi-wu.

CHINA AND HUNGARY

Peking Film Reception in Celebration of 30th Anniversary of Liberation of Hungary

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 9, 1975)

hungarian ambassador to china godor ferenc and his wife gave a film reception here today in celebration of the 30th anniversary of the liberation of hungary. hungarian documentary films were shown at the reception.

among the guests were chinese vice-foreign minister ma wen-po and president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries chai tse-min.

diplomatic envoys of various countries to china were present.

CHINA AND IRAN

Vice Premier Li Hsien-nien Visits Abadan, Iran

(NCNA-English Abadan, Apr. 8, 1975)

chinese vice-premier li hsien-nien arrived in the oil city of abadan, near the persian gulf, from isfahan this morning by special plane in the company of iranian minister of cooperative and rural affairs reza sadaghiani.

vice-premier li hsien-nien's party including vice-foreign minister ho ying and lin chia-mei arrived by the same plane. chinese ambassador to iran hao te-ching who is accompanying the vice-premier on his visit also arrived.

li hsien-nien and his party visited the abadan oil refinery this afternoon.

director of the national iranian oil company naser sharifrazi gave a dinner this evening in honour of the chinese vice-premier.

before leaving isfahan this morning, li hsien-nien visited an art and handicraft school.

CHINA AND ITALY

Italian Officials Convey Condolences on Death of Tung Pi-wu

(NCNA-English Rome, Apr. 8, 1975)

federico sensi, adviser to the president on foreign affairs, visited the chinese embassy here yesterday to convey the italian president's heartfelt condolences on the death of comrade tung pi-wu.

among other government officials who called at the chinese embassy were roberto gaja, director general of the ministry for foreign affairs, and contucci corrado orlandi, head of ceremony of the republic.

livio risaliti, member of the political bureau and secretary of the secretariat of the central committee of the communist party of italy (marxist-leninist), giorgio zucchetti, secretary general of the italian association for cultural and friendly relations with the people's republic of china, and other italian friends as well as representatives of overseas chinese in italy also extended their condolences

yesterday. wreaths were placed before the portrait of comrade tung pi-wu by the italy-china friend association, the italian chamber of commerce for china, and representatives of overseas chinese.

diplomatic envoys accredited to italy also express their sympathy in visits to the embassy yesterday.

Italian President Sends Message of Condolence on Death of Comrade Tung Pi-wu

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 9, 1975)

italian president giovanni leone has sent a message to chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china, expressing deep condolences on the death of comrade tung pi-wu. the message reads:

i am much distressed to learn of the death of his excellency tung pi-wu. at a time when your country and your people are very grieved, i, on behalf of the italian people, and in my own name, express our deep condolences to your excellency.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Delegation of Japanese National Council for Japan-China Friendship Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 9, 1975)

liao cheng-chih, president of the china-japan friendship association, met and feted here this evening a third delegation of the japanese national council for japan-china friendship and had a friendly conversation with the guests.

leader of the delegation is jiro kaneko, honorary professor at the osaka university of foreign studies, and deputy leader is taro wakamori, professor at the tokyo university of education.

present on the occasions were vice-president chang hsiang-shan and secretary-general sun ping-hua of the china-japan friendship association, and leading members of departments concerned, including wang hsiao-yun and chen tai-sun.

the delegation arrived in peking yesterday evening for a visit at the invitation of the china-japan friendship association.

CHINA AND KUWAIT

Speaker of Kuwait National Assembly Mourns Death of Comrade Tung Pi-wu

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 9, 1975)

khalid salih al ghuneim, speaker of the kuwait national assembly, sent on april 7 a message of condolence to his excellency chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china, expressing sincerest condolences on the death of comrade tung pi-wu. the message reads:

.we were deeply touched by the loss of h.e. tung pi-wu, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the people's congress whom we had the chance to meet during our visit to your country last year. we have known him to be a man of eminence and wisdom. in the name of kuwait national assembly and myself, we express our sincerest condolences to your excellency and the members of the standing committee of the people's congress.

CHINA AND LAOS

LPF Central Committee Mourns Death of Tung Pi-wu

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 9, 1975)

the central committee of the lao patriotic front sent a message of condolence on april 3 to the standing committee of the national people's congress, and the state council, of the people's republic of china, on the death of comrade tung pi-wu. the message reads:

we are deeply grieved at the unfortunate death of comrade tung pi-wu, member of the standing committee of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china and vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china. on behalf of the lao patriotic front and the lao people, we convey our

most profound condolences to the central committee of the chinese communist party and the entire party, the national people's congress, the state council of the people's republic of china and the entire fraternal chinese people.

with the unfortunate passing away of tung pi-wu, a great man, the chinese people have lost one of their best sons, an eminent militant communist, and a competent leader of the revolution and the nation, and so the lao people have lost one of their great friends.

in these grievous circumstances, permit us to reiterate our sentiments of fraternal friendship and unshakable solidarity toward the great chinese people, party, national people's congress and state council.

CHINA AND MALAYSIA

Malaysian Prime Minister Mourns Death of Tung Pi-wu

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 9, 1975)

tun abdul razak, prime minister of malaysia, sent a message to chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, expressing profound condolences on the death of comrade tung pi-wu. the message reads:

it is with profound sorrow that i learnt of the sudden demise of his excellency tung pi-wu, vice-chairman of the national people's congress. on this sad occasion please accept my heartfelt sympathies and condolences of the government and people of malaysia. to the bereaved family, please convey our deep sympathies and condolences.

CHINA AND MONGOLIA

Presidium of Mongolian Great People's Hural
Mourns Death of Comrade Tung Pi-wu

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 9, 1975)

the presidium of the great people's hural of the people's republic of mongolia sent a message to the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china on april 5, expressing deep condolences on the death of comrade tung pi-wu. the message reads:

we express our deep condolences on the death of tung pi-wu, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress.

CHINA AND NEPAL

Chinese Educational Ministry Leading Member
Meets and Fetes Nepalese Friends

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 9, 1975)

li chi, leading member of chinese ministry of education, met and feted here this evening dr. trailokya nath upraity, former vice-president of tribhuvan university of nepal and member of the executive board of the united nations educational, scientific and cultural organization (unesco), and his wife. they had a friendly conversation.

present on the occasion were nepalese ambassador to china kshatra bickram rana and his wife.

chang wei, vice-chairman of the revolutionary committee of tsinghua university and member of the executive board of the unesco, was also present.

CHINA AND PERU

Representatives of Peruvian Prime Minister and Ministers Express Condolences on Death of Tung Pi-wu

(NCNA-English Lima, Apr. 8, 1975)

representative of peruvian prime minister and concurrent minister of war, representatives of ministers of foreign affairs, education, energy and mines, president of the joint command of the armed forces, director of the national information system, and head of the national planning institute, went to the chinese embassy here yesterday to express condolences on the death of comrade tung pi-wu.

other mourners were eduardo valdez, former peruvian ambassador to china and director of the diplomatic academy; francisco velasco gallo, president of the supreme court; manuel jesus orbegoso, president of the peru-china cultural institute, and other peruvian friends.

diplomatic envoys of various countries to peru also went to the chinese embassy to express condolences.

Peruvian President's Message of Condolence on Death of Tung Pi-wu

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 9, 1975)

juan velasco alvarado, president of the republic of peru, on april 7 sent a message of condolence to chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china, expressing the sincerest condolences on the death of comrade tung pi-wu. the message reads:

in the name of the people and the revolutionary government of the armed forces of peru, i extend to your excellency the sincerest condolences on the unfortunate death of his excellency tung pi-wu.

Peruvian Prime Minister Expresses Condolences on Death of Comrade Tung Pi-wu

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 9, 1975)

peruvian prime minister francisco morales bermudez on april 7 sent a message of condolence to chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, expressing his deepest condolence on the death of comrade tung pi-wu. the message reads:

please accept my deepest condolences on the lamentable death of tung pi-wu, honourable vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china.

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Romanian Tourist Group Leaves Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 9, 1975)

the romanian tourist group led by ion simu wound up its visit to china and left here by air today.

while in china, the tourist group visited rural people's communes, factories, schools, hospitals, and toured scenic spots and places of historical interest in peking, nanking, soochow, shanghai and kwangchow.

yang kung-su, leading member of the china travel and tourism administrative bureau, gave a banquet in peking in honour of the romanian guests.

CHINA AND SIERRA LEONE

Sierra Leonean APC Leaders Mourn Over Comrade Tung Pi-wu's Death

(NCNA-English Freetown, Apr. 8, 1975)

a. kamara-taylor, national secretary general of the central committee of all people's congress (apc) of sierra leone and minister of finance, and all members of the apc central committee in freetown called at the chinese embassy here today to express condolences on the death of comrade tung pi-wu.

the mourners included brewah, minister of works, today b. turay, minister of lands, sahr w. gandi-capio, minister of energy and power, and sembu-forna, minister of tourism and cultural affairs, who are all members of the apc central committee; percy davies, speaker of parliament; tom smith, minister of state and leader of the house; s.a.t. koroma, minister of agriculture and natural resources; gbamanja and saccoh, deputy ministers of defence.

CHINA AND SOVIET UNION

Soviet Officials Mourn Tung Pi-wu's Death

(NCNA-English Moscow, Apr. 8, 1975)

a.p. shitikov, chairman of the soviet of the union of the u.s.s.r., and v.v. kuznetsov, first vice-minister of foreign affairs, called at the chinese embassy here yesterday to express their condolences on the death of comrade tung pi-wu.

diplomatic envoys of a number of countries to the soviet union also went to the embassy to express their condolences.

Presidium of USSR Supreme Soviet Mourns Death of Vice Chairman Tung Pi-wu

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 9, 1975)

the presidium of the supreme soviet of the u.s.s.r. sent a message to the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china on april 4, on the occasion of the death of vice-chairman tung pi-wu, the message reads:

the presidium of the supreme soviet of the u.s.s.r. expresses sincere condolences on the death of tung pi-wu, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress.

please convey our deep sympathy to the family of the deceased.

CHINA AND SPAIN

Chinese Vice Minister Meets Spanish Agricultural Ministry Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 9, 1975)

on behalf of chinese minister of agriculture and forestry sha feng, vice-minister of agriculture and forestry liang chang-wu met and had a friendly conversation here this afternoon with luis garcia de oteyza, spanish vice-minister of agriculture and president of the foundation for the arrangement and regulation of agricultural produce and prices, and all members of the delegation of the ministry of agriculture of spain he is leading.

jaime de ojeda, minister-counsellor of the spanish embassy here, was present.

the delegation will leave peking tomorrow for a visit to southern china before leaving the country.

Spanish Government Officials Mourn Death of Tung Pi-wu

(NCNA-English Madrid, Apr. 8, 1975)

chief of the protocol department emilio pan de soraluce y olmos, representing the spanish foreign ministry, and chief of the north america and far east department of the ministry luis guillermo perinat y elio today called at the chinese embassy here to mourn the death of comrade tung pi-wu.

diplomatic envoys of a number of countries to spain and representatives of overseas chinese also called at the embassy yesterday to mourn the death of comrade tung pi-wu.

CHINA AND SUDAN

Sudanese President Sends Message of Condolence
on Death of Comrade Tung Pi-wu

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 9, 1975)

president gaafar mohammmed nimeri of the democratic republic of the sudan sent a message to chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china on april 7, expressing sincere condolences on the death of comrade tung pi-wu. the message reads:

with deep sorrow and grievance we have learnt of the demise of his excellency mr. tung pi-wu, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china. on behalf of the people, government of the democratic republic of the sudan and myself i convey to you and, through you, to the people and government of the people's republic of china, our sincere condolences for this great loss of a distinguished leader who dedicated his life for his country.

CHINA AND SWEDEN

Swedish Parliament Speaker Mourns Death of
Comrade Tung Pi-wu

(NCNA-English Stockholm, Apr. 8, 1975)

henry allard, speaker of parliament of sweden, called at the chinese embassy here today to express condolences on the death of comrade tung pi-wu.

CHINA AND SWITZERLAND

President of Swiss Confederation Sends Message of Condolence on Comrade Tung Pi-wu's Death

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 9, 1975)

pierre graber, president of the swiss confederation, on april 7 sent a message of condolence to chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china, on the occasion of the death of comrade tung pi-wu. the message reads:

the federal council has learnt with sorrow the death of his excellency mr. tung pi-wu, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress and former acting chairman of the people's republic of china. in the name of the council, i would like to extend to you our profound sympathy for the great loss which the people's republic of china has suffered.

Swiss Friends Give Reception in Celebration of Swissair's Inaugural Flight to China

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 9, 1975)

in celebration of the inaugural flight of swissair's international air service to china, a reception was given here this evening by willy ritschard, leader of the swiss goodwill delegation, member of the federal council and head of the department of transport, communications and power, and armin baltensweiler, general manager of the swissair transport company.

among the guests were ma jen-hui and shen tu, director-general and deputy director-general of the general administration of civil aviation of china, ma yao-chi, vice-minister of communications, and leading members of departments concerned.

willy ritschard and ma jen-hui made speeches at the reception. willy ritschard said in his toast: the newly inaugurated air service between switzerland and china has not only brought us closer to each other, but also provided a vehicle which will make possible constant personnel, commodity and cultural exchanges between our two countries. this achievement has enriched the positive development of bilateral relations between the two countries over the past several years.

ma jen-hui said in his toast: the opening of the direct air service between switzerland and china and the swiss goodwill delegation's friendly visit to china will play a positive role in enhancing the friendly relations and cooperation in civil aviation between the two countries and promoting our mutual understanding and the friendship between our two peoples.

CHINA AND TOGO

First Togolese Ambassador to China Presents Credentials to Chairman Chu Teh

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 9, 1975)

massenou dodji pedanou, first ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the republic of togo to the people's republic of china, this afternoon presented his credentials to chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress.

present on the occasion were vice-foreign minister han nien-lung, and director ho kung-kai of the department of african affairs and director chu chuan-hsien of the protocol department of the foreign ministry.

CHINA AND TURKEY

Turkish Officials Mourn Death of Tung Pi-wu

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 9, 1975)

u.ziyal, director of the secretary-general's office and representative of secretary-general s.elekdag, and s.gunver, director-general of the cultural department, of the turkish foreign ministry and some other officials on april 7 called at the chinese embassy to express condolences on the death of comrade tung pi-wu, according to a report from ankara..

also calling at the chinese embassy were diplomatic envoys of various countries in ankara.

CHINA AND UN

UN Representatives Call at Chinese Mission to Express Condolences on Death of Tung Pi-wu

(NCNA-English United Nations, Apr. 8, 1975)

representatives of more than 80 countries to the united nations called at the chinese mission to the u.n. yesterday and today to express their condolences on the death of comrade tung pi-wu.

among them were representatives of the following countries: afghanistan, albania, algeria, argentina, austria, the bahamas, bahrain, bangladesh, barbados, belgium, bhutan, botswana, bulgaria, burma, canada, colombia, cuba, czechoslovakia, dahomey, democratic yemen, denmark, dominican republic, egypt, equatorial guinea, ethiopia, fiji, finland, france, german democratic republic, greece, guinea-bissau, hungary, india, indonesia, iran, iraq, italy, japan, jordan, kuwait, laos, lebanon, libyan arab republic, madagascar, malaysia, mali, mauritania, mauritius, mexico, mongolia, morocco, nepal, new zealand, nicaragua, niger, nigeria, norway, pakistan, panama, portugal, qatar, romania, rwanda, saudi arabia, senegal, sierra leone, singapore, somalia, spain, sweden, thailand, trinidad and tobago, tunisia, turkey, uganda, the soviet union, united arab emirates, the united kingdom, the united states, yemen arab republic, yugoslavia, zaire and zambia.

calling at the chinese mission to extend condolences were also permanent observers of the democratic people's republic of korea and the palestine liberation organization to the united nations.

a representative of united nations secretary general waldheim also came to the chinese mission to express condolence.

also calling at the chinese mission to express sympathy at the death of comrade tung pi-wu were representatives of the u.s. china peoples friendship association, other american friends, representatives of overseas chinese in the united states, and the chinese staff at the united nations headquarters.

among the mourners were also some overseas chinese laundry workers who had met comrade tung pi-wu here 30 years ago.

CHINA AND WEST GERMANY

Acting President of West Germany Sends Message of Condolence on Death of Comrade Tung Pi-wu

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 9, 1975)

alfred kubel, acting president of the federal republic of germany, has sent a message to chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china, expressing deep condolences on the death of comrade tung pi-wu. the message reads:

on the occasion of the death of mr. tung pi-wu, former acting chairman of the people's republic of china, i express my deep condolences to you and the chinese people.

CHINA AND ZAMBIA

Zambian Leaders Mourn Death of Comrade Tung Pi-wu

(NCNA-English Lusaka, Apr. 9, 1975)

p. kawandame, member of the central committee of the zambian united national independence party, and a.m. silungwe, acting minister of foreign affairs, called at the chinese embassy here this morning to express their condolences on the death of comrade tung pi-wu.

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* NATIONAL *
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CRITICISM OF BOURGEOIS IDEOLOGY

A Denunciation of Lin Piao and Confucius' "Office, Emolument and Favor"

by

Fu Hsiao-ti (傅晓棣)

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, March 27, 1975)

For the sake of seizing back the grounds of the landlord and the bourgeois classes he represented, the bourgeois careerist, conspirator, double-dealer, renegade and traitor Lin Piao hid himself in a dark corner, drew help from the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius, the ideology of the reactionary class on the decline, and deliberately concocted a complete set of counter-revolutionary strategems for launching an all-out attack on the dictatorship of the proletariat. Of the things in his sinister notebook which could not be shown to people, one of the most evil schemes is "enticement with office, emolument and favor." When you were highly interested in personal power and position, the Lin Piao anti-Party clique would hand out positions, make promises to buy over people with ranks. When you were infatuated with making money and material comfort, they would offer high salaries and special treatment to buy over people with money. When you were fond of praises and flattery and afraid of criticism and reform, they would cater to your vanity and cover up your mistakes and use this kind of "favor" to win over the hearts of people. Lin Piao described the proletarian revolution and the dictatorship of the proletariat as "relying on force" and his set of counter-revolutionary plots and intrigues as "relying on virtue." He frantically cried, "Those who rely on virtue will flourish, and those who rely on force will perish." He also claimed that his set of things was "the way gentlemen and seniors adopt toward the world and is therefore most honorable and fair." This is indeed shameless and malicious in the extreme.

There is nothing novel in their set of things because they are all handed down by the exploiting classes in history.

More than 2,000 years ago, Confucius, the founder of the Confucian school and a "crafty hypocrite" who "coveted position and sought office," and Mencius, who styled himself the successor to Confucius, were uneasy and disturbed when confronted by the new situation marked by the stormy slave uprisings, the disintegration of the slavery system on the decline and the rapid growth of the newly emerging feudal system. The title conferment system of the slave-owner class, which granted offices according to clannish lineage and laid down the ranking system that strictly distinguished between the sovereign, the feudal princes, the high-ranking officials, the commoners and the slaves that were not treated as human beings, and the hereditary system of emoluments and titles were so in keeping with their wishes! However, the newly emerging landlord class was bent on destroying this set of things.

Confucius toured the various states with the hope of fishing for an office or a minor position so that he could uphold the tottering slavery system, but he ran into snags everywhere and was "chased about like a homeless cur." The bluff and deception of Mencius also got him nowhere. Because of this, they were heart broken and full of resentment. They angrily cried that offices and emoluments should be "based on propriety" and "old-timers should not be left out." This meant that offices and emoluments should be granted to each and every slave-owning aristocrat of the past and people who understood the rites of Chou (or the superstructure of the system of slavery like them.

For the sake of upholding and restoring the moribund slavery system on the decline, Confucius and Mencius cast forth in succession a set of odious things such as "riches and honors are what men desire," "if names be not correct, language is not in accordance with the truth of things," "the student having completed his learning should apply himself to be an officer" and "there is plowing--even in that there is sometimes want. So with learning--emolument may be found in it." There were also such sayings as, "therefore those with great virtue will find office, emolument, fame and longevity" and "provided one does not go beyond the limits in great virtue, some inconsistency in minor virtue is permissible." They not only dreamed and looked for high offices, fat emoluments, honors and riches and were intoxicated with greed, but also used them to corrupt and lure the oppressed classes and wildly desired to break up the revolutionary movement.

At the last part of the period of the Spring and Autumn Annals, Chih of Liuhsia led an impressive slave uprising which constituted an extremely serious threat to the reactionary rule of the slave owners. For the sake of getting in step with the practice of violent suppression by the slave owners, Confucius feigned friendship, boldly volunteered to go and see Chih of Liuhsia. He hypocritically flattered and blandished Chih of Liuhsia saying that since he (Chih) possessed three "virtues," he was fit to be a prince. Confucius shamelessly offered him "a big city of several hundred li," "taxes from several hundred thousand households as emolument" and "the title of a feudal prince" to lure Chih of Liuhsia into "calling off

his troops to bring about cessation of hostilities," pledging allegiance and becoming a tool for upholding the slavery system. Chih of Liuhsia exposed and denounced the evil tricks of Confucius on the spot.

This set of "office, emolument and favor" of the first reactionary exploiting class on the decline in history was admired, inherited and exploted by subsequent reactionary classes in history. For more than 2,000 years, the reactionary classes of all ages, for the sake of upholding their reactionary rule and enlarging their political and economic privileges, all looked upon the moribund ideology of the slave-owning class on the decline including the reactionary teaching of "office, emolument and favor" as the panacea for all kinds of illness. They used this set of things for bringing up pious scions loyal to their class and scraping together a reactionary ruling force. They also used them as spiritual weapons for opposing the revolution and opposing progress.

In the year 209 B.C., Ch'en Sheng and Wu Kuang launched and led the first major peasant uprising in China's history that dealt a serious blow to the Ch'in Dynasty usurped by Chao Kao, a representative of the restoration forces of the slave owners. Under such circumstances, the old aristocrats and reactionary Confucianists wormed their way in great numbers into the insurgent army to carry out sabotage activities. Such followers of Confucius as K'ung Fu, Chang Erh and Ch'en Yü, remnants of the slave-owner class, propagated the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius to the insurgent army, and used the "office, emolument and favor" of the Confucian school to corrupt and disintegrate the officers and fighters of the insurgent army. They advised the leaders of the insurgent army to confer offices, grant emoluments, carve up territories and install themselves as princes. They also opposed the carrying out of revolutionary armed struggle but called for "subduing people with virtue." Although Ch'en Sheng resolutely resisted this set of tricks, such people as Wu Ch'en were corrupted and they took the road which led to disunity. This seriously interfered with the line of the peasant uprising and hindered the development of the revolutionary movement.

In the year 875 A.D., the peasant war led by Huang Ch'ao, with the power to hold sway over the country, greatly rocked the rule of the T'ang Dynasty. For the sake of saving their tottering reactionary rule, the ruling class of the T'ang Dynasty on numerous occasions used high offices and fat emoluments to "pacify" the insurgent forces. After the insurgent army captured Ch'angan and set up the government of Great Ch'i, the remnant forces of the T'ang Dynasty were still not reconciled to their defeat. They again pretended to capitulate in order to worm their way into the structure of the peasant government, and used "office, emolument, profit and desire" to disintegrate the insurgent army. Chu Wen, an important general of the insurgent army, was tempted into betraying the revolution. He worked in collusion with those within and without to topple the political power of Great Ch'i. Taking a sweeping look into history, incidents like this are too numerous to recount.

After the seizure of political power of the proletariat, the toppled exploiting classes harbored a deep hatred for the dictatorship of the proletariat and the socialist system, and they used every means to conspire for

restoration. The new bourgeois elements in the socialist society were so greedy that they wanted to swallow up the property owned by the collective and the whole people at one gulp, and they devised all ways and means to usurp power. Lin Piao was a representative figure of the toppled landlord and bourgeois classes and these new bourgeois elements. Picking up this set of "office, emolument and favor" based on the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius, he on the one hand tried to recruit sworn confederates, scrape together "loyal supporters," organize counter-revolutionary "flotillas" of all sizes, and make them work willingly for his conspiracy to topple the dictatorship of the proletariat and restore capitalism. On the other hand, he also used it as a bait, in a vain attempt to deceive and hook a section of Party members, workers, well-to-do peasants and personnel of state organs that were more deeply affected by the idea of bourgeois right, so as to bring up and buy over people who would betray the dictatorship of the proletariat or the interests of the proletariat. Lin Piao and company were simon-pure poolitical "abettors." Their tactics were really even more vicious than those of Confucius and other reactionary classes in history.

It can be seen from this that the idea of bourgeois right and the ideology of the slave-owner class on the decline, such as "office, emolument and favor" propagated by the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius, are imbued with the same spirit. From this it can also be seen that what kind of attitude is adopted toward the bourgeois right is a major question bearing on revolution or restoration, progress or regression. The restriction of the bourgeois right and the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat are closely linked together. It is necessary to use the strength of the dictatorship of the proletariat to restrict bourgeois right, and only by imposing the necessary restriction on the bourgeois right can the dictatorship of the proletariat be consolidated.

Marx had pointed out, "This socialism is the declaration of the permanence of the revolution, the class dictatorship of the proletariat as the necessary transit point to the abolition of class distinction generally, to the abolition of all the relations of production on which they rest, to the abolition of all the social relations that correspond to these relations of production, to the revolutionizing of all the ideas that result from these social relations." (Selected Works of Marx and Engels, Vol. I, pp. 479-480) The analysis of the socialist commodity system and wage system by Chairman Mao also tells us that there is inevitably the bourgeois right under the socialist system. He also points out, "These can only be restricted under the dictatorship of the proletariat."

The Lin Piao anti-Party clique that represented the bourgeoisie old and new fervently tried to consolidate, extend and strengthen the bourgeois right. He clamored that "egoism with multiple desires is a law" and dreamed of using such a despicable trick as "enticement with office, emolument and favor" to enlarge the three major differences and the difference in ranks, so as to preserve and create conditions for the bourgeoisie to exist and to emerge again. They maliciously slandered the taking of the "May 7" road and participation in collective productive labor

by cadres as "unemployment in disguise." They attacked the streamlining of organizations and the sending of cadres to the grassroots to establish ties with the masses as "striking blows at the cadres." They slandered the sending of educated young people to the mountains and countryside and their integration with the workers and peasants as "reform through labor in disguise." They vilified the development of the communist spirit by the working class and the revolutionary action taken to criticize the revisionist "material incentives" as "exploitation in disguise." They maliciously attacked a series of socialist new things and peddled such moribund deas of the exploiting classes as "office, emolument and favor" for the sake of achieving their sinister goal of toppling the dictatorship of the proletariat and restoring capitalism.

The socialist revolution is long and arduous and so is the transformation of the world outlook of people. In order to fulfill the historical mission of the proletariat and create conditions that make it impossible for the bourgeoisie to exist or to emerge again, each of our revolutionary comrades must embrace a firm communist world outlook, and guard against the sugar-coated bullets, such as "office, emolument and favor," of the bourgeoisie old and new and their agents." They must never be befuddled by the gay and material world of commodity and monastery exchange, vulgar flattery, toadying and sectarianism, and even be fooled by swindlers of the Lin Piao type or the landlord and bourgeois classes in society.

As early as on the eve of the nationwide liberation, Chairman Mao earnestly admonished the whole Party at the 2nd plenum of the 7th CCP Congress on the necessity of maintaining a high degree of vigilance against corrosion by bourgeois ideas and the attack of sugar-coated bullets. Recently, Chairman Mao again pointed out, "Lenin said, 'Small production engenders capitalism and the bourgeoisie continuously, daily, hourly, spontaneously, and on a mass scale.' This also occurs among a section of the workers and a section of the Party members. Both within the ranks of the proletariat and among the personnel of state organs there are people who follow the bourgeois style of life." We should pay serious attention to this instruction of Chairman Mao's. We must soberly understand that although Confucius and Mencius have been dead for more than 2,000 years and although Lin Piao has died ignominiously in a plane crash, their moribund thinking still spreads its stench. The social foundation of the Lin Piao anti-Party clique is still intact, and the bourgeoisie is still constantly locked in a test of strength with the proletariat and is ready to attack us at any moment. This calls for our seriously studying Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tsetung's thought, and clarifying the basic theory of the proletarian revolution and the dictatorship of the proletariat. We must continuously popularize, deepen and persevere in the criticism of Lin Piao and Confucius, strengthen our ability to recognize swindlers of the Lin Piao type, and consciously resist bourgeois material temptations and organized applause for various ideas of bourgeois right. We must not seek personal fame and gain, must not be afraid of hardship or death, and must serve the people wholeheartedly and devote our whole life to the struggle for communism.

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Consciously Resist Corrosion by Bourgeois Ideas

by

the theory study group of the 8th company of a certain unit under the Tientsin Garrison Command

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, March 27, 1975)

The vicious plan of Lin Piao to subject people to "enticement with office, emolument and favor" was learned from the reactionary exploiting classes in history. The evil book "Poems for Talented Children" that propagates the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius advocates this sort of things. It spares no effort in playing up the idea of struggle for fame and gain and ranking concept of the exploiting classes. At the start, according to the reactionary viewpoint that "those who labor with their mind govern others; those who labor with their strength are governed by others," it begins by propagating that "all pursuits are lowly and only learning is noble" and that "those who are prime ministers are necessarily men of learning." It advocates that "as an official, one should aim at becoming the prime minister, and in the civil service examination, one must strive to take the first place." It urges people to study diligently the classics of Confucius and Mencius when young, so that once they have passed the civil service examination and joined the official ranks, they culd bring honor to their families and glory to their ancestors, and ride roughshod over the heads of the working people. It also vociferously publicizes the befuddled, dissipated and decadent life of the landlord class, and every sentence in it reeks of the stench of rit. It regards these things as the greatest "blessing" and "happiness" in life, and uses them to lure people into becoming pawns to uphold the reactionary rule.

Since the stepping of mankind into class society, there have arisen in the world different kinds of views on blessing. As Lu Hsün said, "The poor people would never have to feel remorseful and angry over losses through the stock exchange, nor would Rockefeller understand the hardships of the old women picking up coal cinder in Peking. The refugees in the famine-stricken area probably would not grow orchids like the rich old gentlemen, nor would Chiao-ta of the House of Chia fall in love with Lin Tai-yü." The volume of "Poems for Talented Children" was produced in the period of Northern Sung when the landlord class was daily on the decline. The big bureaucrats and big landlords had occupied by force more than 70 percent of arable land in the country, and the ruthless political oppression and economic exploitation and heavy labor weighed so heavily on the broad masses of working people that they could hardly stand upright. The dazzling lights and emerald wine of the landlord class were tainted with the sweat and blood of tens of millions of working people. The landlords built their "paradise" on the bones of the working people.

Actually, what is blessing? According to the view of the landlord and bourgeois classes, it is something obtained without labor, the search for personal fame and wealth and enjoyment, and the quest for high

office and fat emolument. In contrast, the proletariat holds that the greatest blessing is the complete overthrow of all exploiting classes and the realization of communism. Once, in implementing the task of winter training, in accordance with the instruction of the upper level, we marched continuously day and night over a distance of 160 li. The strong wind and heavy snow pounded against us on the uneven road. With a pack of 50 to 60 catties on our backs, we marched into the teeth of the wind and stumbled countless times on the way, but not one comrade complained of hardship or fatigue. The comrades said with justifiable pride, "If I am asked whether I lead a hard life, the reply is that I have the 750 million people in mind. For the sake of defending the socialist motherland, even though the hardship or fatigue were greater, I would look upon it as a blessing." What a vivid contrast this is with the view of the exploiting classes on blessing advocated in the "Poems for Talented Children."

According to the viewpoint of the landlord and bourgeois classes, the renegade and traitor Lin Piao used the theory of "minor principle does not count" to cover up his decadent and corrupt life. He was a revisionist chieftain rotten to the core from thinking, through politics to life. The experience of class struggle tells us that the question of life style is definitely not a "minor principle" as described by Lin Piao. In attacking the proletariat, the bourgeoisie often first drive a wedge in the way of life. Chairman Mao recently pointed out, "This also occurs among a section of the workers and a section of the Party members. Both within the ranks of the proletariat and among the personnel of state organs there are people who follow the bourgeois style of life." We must look at the question of life style from the plane of consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat and perceive that there is sharp and complicated class struggle on the question of life style. In "On the Docks," the young worker Han Hsiao-ch'iang was won over with a so-called "heart-to-heart talk" and a cinema ticket by the counter-revolutionary Ch'ien Shou-wei who hid himself in the revolutionary ranks, and was almost turned into a helper to the class enemy. We should center on hitting out at abettors like Ch'ien Shou-wei and enthusiastically win over and educate comrades who are temporarily deluded like Ch'ien Hsiao-ch'iang. Lenin pointed out, "When the old society perishes, you cannot nail the corpse of bourgeois society into a coffin and lower it into the grave. It disintegrates in our midst; the corpse rots and poisons us." We must seriously study the Marxist theory on the dictatorship of the proletariat, criticize the decadent old ideas of the exploiting classes publicized in the "Poems for Talented Children" and other evil books based on the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius, consciously resist corruption by bourgeois ideas and life style and fight with unflagging efforts for "exercising all-round dictatorship over the bourgeoisie in the realm of the superstructure including all spheres of culture."

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Abolish the Harmful Concept of Ranks

by

Hung Ling (红岭)

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, March 27, 1975)

In the history of mankind, there have been the system of private ownership and the system of ranks since the appearance of class society. Reflected ideologically, they give rise to the concept of private ownership and the concept of ranks. From the slave society through the feudal society to the capitalist society, in spite of the many vicissitudes in the advance of history, these traditional system of ownership and traditional concepts have been inherited.

"The communist revolution is the most radical rupture with traditional property relations; no wonder that its development involves the most radical rupture with traditional ideas." However, what all opponents to the proletarian revolution and the dictatorship of the proletariat stubbornly cling to are precisely also these traditional system of ownership and traditional ideas.

In China, after the basic completion of the socialist transformation of the system of ownership of the means of production, the old bourgeois still made use of the old traditional ideas in a desire to revive the traditional system of ownership with them. The new bourgeois born invariably also could not part with the filthy soil of traditional ideas. For the sake of toppling the dictatorship of the proletariat and restoring capitalism, one of the plots and intrigues played by Lin Piao, the representative figure of the old and new bourgeoisie, was to make use of and disseminate the traditional idea of private ownership and the concept of ranks. On the one hand, he made use of these old ideas to set up mountain strongholds, practice sectarianism, recruit sworn confederates and launch a counter-revolutionary coup d'etat. On the other hand, he also made use of these old ideas to corrupt the masses and disrupt the revolutionary ranks in a vain attempt to stir up a section of people more deeply affected by the idea of bourgeois right to follow them in opposing the socialist revolution. What the renegade and traitor Lin Piao called "enticement with office, emolument and favor" was precisely taken over from the reactionary classes on the decline of all ages. In the "Dream of the Red Chamber," this picture scroll depicting the history of class struggle in the latter part of the feudal society has profoundly revealed a set of tricks of the landlord class on the decline.

Toward the end of the feudal society "the mansion crumbled with a mighty roar" and "the lamp died out with a final flicker." For the sake of politically and economically upholding their decadent rule, the landlord class on the decline used the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius replete with the concept of private ownership and the concept of ranks to cultivate and recruit on the one hand "officials" and "emolument vermin" under the protection of the "protective shield for officials" to strengthen the

organization of feudal bureaucratic rule. On the other hand they conducted slavish education for those under their rule to sow discord and disintegrate them by coupling threat with bribe, to corrupt their soul and to benumb the class consciousness of the working people in a vain attempt to make the enslaved people forever content with their lot, to suppress the resistance of the slaves and to obstruct social reform. The four leading families buffeted by the storm in the "Dream of the Red Chamber" formed an epitome of the whole reactionary ruling class.

The working people enslaved by the House of Chia may be divided into two major categories. Under the first category were those peasants living on farms in Heishan village. Each year, by the dint of their diligence and labor, they supplied an enormous amount of land rents in kind and in money to support the corrupt life marked by pride, luxury, debauchery and idleness of the masters of the House of Chia. The landlords of the House of Chia made use of their political and economic prerogatives, and by means of local officials kept in line by the "protective shield for officials" and such "farm boss" as Wu Chin-hsiao who had been bought over, they oppressed and exploited the peasants. Under the other category were the three to four hundred domestic slaves living in the House of Ning and the House of Jung. These male and female slaves who had lost their personal freedom, were responsible for all domestic chores of the masters of the House of Chia. They were ordered about, seduced and even cruelly put to death. All these enslaved people were even more directly and strictly ruled by the big landlords of the House of Chia with disparity in ranks and the concept of ranks.

The aristocrats of the House of Chia also strictly identified the ranks among the slaves, and made use of the slaves to rule the slaves and of the concept of ranks to split up them and sabotage their unity. The feudal rulers instilled the enslaved working people this concept: By devoting yourself body and soul to your master and upholding the order of feudal rule, you could earn more money and raise your "status." The slavish education of the aristocrat lords made some people look upon oppression as a "sign of favor" and they submitted willingly to this kind of "dignified" oppression. Hsi Jen was a slave brought up by the feudal rulers with the concepts of private ownership and ranks based on the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius. She was brought over by Lady Wang with two taels of silver a month and the promise of concubinage. She became the confidant and spy of Lady Wang and "all day long she would think of how she could win honors which she could boast about in the future." Because of this, she betrayed her own class and actually looked upon herself as "a mistress among the slaves." When Ching Wen was driven away, she smiled and said aside, "What is Ching Wen.... No matter how good she may be, she can never go over me." This showed that she had unreservedly become an accomplice to the reactionary ruling class in suppressing the slaves and the rebels. The feudal rulers divided the slaves into many grades so that they would be split up and provoked into quarrelling with one another, thus insuring that they could not unite together to oppose the reactionary ruling class. The strength of the slave camp was thus scattered and weakened by the reactionary ruling class with the concept of ranks.

For the sake of consolidating their reactionary rule and also for the sake of gratifying their own need for a luxurious and corrupt life, the feudal masters also wildly gave publicity to "faithful servants and loyal ministers" to entice the slaves into serving their masters with unconditional loyalty. T'an-ch'un, the third daughter of a marquis, bluntly said, "Which master does not like an energetic and useful servant...." What Lin Piao called "enticement" with "favor" was such an evil scheme. After the death of mother Chia, Yüan Yang killed herself to resist the persecution of Chia She. However, the defender of the feudal system in the House of Chia distorted this kind of resistance as "a faithful servant dying for the mistress" and immediately brought a coffin and buried her in style that very night. He also burned incense and bowed to her saying, "Since she died for her mistress, she could not be considered a slave girl." This was used to cover up the persecution of her and to propagate the "loyalty" of the slave to the master. This is a very great insult to the deceased but an even greater deception and poison to the living.

Today, under the dictatorship of the proletariat, the broad masses of working people have already been liberated from the political oppression and economic exploitation of the exploiting classes and also emancipated from the ideological rule of the exploiting classes. However, in order to make a radical rupture with the traditional ideas of the exploiting classes, a long struggle is still called for. In the long feudal society and semi-colonial and semi-feudal society of China, the landlord and bourgeois classes had left no stone unturned in using the reactionary concept of ranks and the idea of fame and gain to dominate and poison the working people. In the short period of the two and more decades after the birth of new China, it is not at all surprising that there is still this kind of old consciousness, old practice and old tradition. Lenin pointed out, "The more desperately the exploiters uphold the old things with all ways and means, the more it becomes necessary for the proletariat to learn how to expel their class enemies from their final hiding place, dig up the old roots of their rule and plow up the rich soil which can give rise (and will certainly give rise) to the system of hired slaves, poverty for the masses and a windfall for the rich people." (Collected Works of Lenin, Vol. XXVI, p. 377) From the slave-owning class, through the landlord class, to the bourgeoisie, the traditional concepts, including concept of ranks, the concept of private ownership and the idea of contention for fame and gain, are the "old roots" of the rule of the exploiting classes. People like Lin Piao have made use of these "old roots" to practice "subdue one's self and return to propriety" in a big way. For the proletariat to exercise all-round dictatorship over the bourgeois in the realm of the superstructure including all spheres of culture, one important task is to dig up these old roots. For the sake of making it impossible for the bourgeoisie to exist or to rise again, one very important measure is to link up the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius or the ideology of the reactionary classes on the decline with the idea of bourgeois right for thoroughgoing criticism.

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REVOLUTION IN EDUCATION

Workers and Peasants on the Rostrum Give Impetus to the Development of Revolution in Education

by

the CCP Branch Committee of the No. 5 Middle School of Tientsin Municipality

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, March 18, 1975)

After the resumption of school to make revolution in 1969 and in the course of criticizing Lin Piao and rectifying the style of work, our school had invited workers and peasants to the school to give lessons on the rostrum. Because we lacked an adequate understanding in the great significance and function of sending workers and peasants onto the rostrum at that time, this new thing in the revolution in education was not consolidated and developed. In the course of criticizing Lin Piao and Confucius, the teachers and students of the whole school have heightened their awareness of class struggle and the two-line struggle, installed a permanent body of part-time instructors drawn from among the workers and peasants, and given impetus to the revolution in education and to the development of the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius in a popularized, deep-going and sustained manner, thus gradually revealing the strong vitality of this new thing.

At the beginning of the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, the young fighters of Primary I in our school put up a big-character poster, "To forge ahead or to back away," which sharply pointed out that failure to give active support to sending workers and peasants onto the rostrum was "a display of the revisionist line in education." Many teachers and students actively supported the revolutionary action of the young fighters. There were also some comrades who had not arrived at a right perception of things. They thought that while we teachers were no match for the workers and peasants in the teaching of class struggle and the two-line struggle, in the teaching of cultural lessons, the workers and peasants were not necessarily better than us. First, they were afraid that the workers and peasants might discard so-called "basic knowledge" in teaching. Second, they were afraid that the workers and peasants might drift away from the teaching material, thus affecting progress. Third, they were afraid that the lessons taught by the workers and peasants might upset the "systematic nature" of knowledge. Fourth , they were afraid that the lessons taught by the workers and peasants could not solve the difficult points in cultural knowledge. In a word, the workers and peasants were unfit to teach culture, and their teaching quality was not high. The two kinds of ideological understanding in respect of the sending of the workers and peasants onto the rostrum reflected the struggle between the two classes and the two lines in the sphere of education. In order to help the cadres, teachers and students distinguish between right and wrong, and raise their understanding, we decided to criticize in depth the reactionary program of Lin Piao for imitating Confucius in "subduing one's self and

returning to propriety" and the nonsense that "there are only the wise of the highest class and the stupid of the lowest class who cannot be changed," and start discussion of how to look at the question of the quality of education.

The Party have studied together with the teachers and students of the whole school the "Communist Manifesto" and a series of Chairman Mao's instructions on "the need to make revolution in education," and made use of the class and class-struggle viewpoint to analyze problems. They understand that bourgeois prejudices are very stubborn in the sphere of education and have permeated into all branches of learning. It is necessary to use the proletarian ideology to occupy and transform the battlefront of education, and the efforts of the school teachers alone are not enough. The working people are the masters of society, the makers of the history of mankind, and are most strong in knowledge. The view that the workers and peasants could not teach cultural lessons and their quality of teaching is not high shows exactly the bourgeois prejudices which despise the workers and peasants, and it is essential to wage a resolute struggle against them. Through study and discussion, all of us have further grasped Chairman Mao's instruction that "in order to carry out the proletarian revolution in education, it is essential to have working class leadership and it is essential for the masses of workers to take part," and have thus laid down the ideological foundation for building a body of part-time instructors drawn from among the workers and peasants. After acquiring experience from Junior Middle I for conducting experiments, the teachers and students of various grades, by successively establishing linkups with 22 factories (production teams), have appointed 52 worker-peasant part-time instructors to give lessons in the school. The birth of the body of worker-peasant part-time instructors with veteran workers as the mainstay has strengthened the strength of the proletariat in the school.

The worker-peasant part-time instructors are concerned with the criticism of Lin Piao and Confucius in the school. By accurately grasping and deeply criticizing the reactionary essence in the criticism of Lin Piao and the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius, they have furthered the popularized, deep-going and sustained development of the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius in the school.

Early in April last year, the teachers and students of our school had no clear understanding on the question of how to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius with reality, but the criticism made on one occasion by Kao Hung-jen, a worker-peasant part-time instructor and a veteran worker of San T'iao Shih, set an example for us. In criticizing Lin Piao for imitating Confucius in "subduing one's self and returning to propriety," and of his criminal act in vainly attempting to restore capitalism, master workman Kao had made a contrast by recalling the past. He used his personal experience and with a lot of facts to show the ultra-Right essence of Lin Piao's line and helped the teachers and students draw a clear dividing line between the "dignity of teaching" advocated by the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius and the "strict demands" imposed by the teachers on the students. He pointed out that the revolutionary teachers should educate people with

Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought and strictly require the students to comply with the five requirements set by Chairman Mao for training successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat. This was entirely correct and a responsibility which the teachers should fulfill. The teachers and students should learn from each other, help each other, criticize Lin Piao and Confucius together, and build up a new-type of revolutionary teacher-student relationship. The teachers and students said, "The speech of master workman Kao has criticized Lin Piao and Confucius as well as the 'dignity of teaching,' and has also encouraged the teachers and students to fight together, thus enabling us to understand how to link us up with reality and how to draw a clear dividing line between right and wrong." After the meeting, the whole school launched in depth the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, thus further criticizing the revisionist line in education and raising awareness of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat.

After the worker-peasant part-time instructors came to our school, the changes introduced in teaching were also evident.

The worker-peasant part-time instructors firmly bore in mind Chairman Mao's teaching that "class struggle is your main subject," and they started from raising the students' awareness of class struggle and the two-line struggle to organize teaching. Mounting the rostrum, the first lesson they taught was class struggle and the two-line struggle. They accused that the schools in the old society were monopolized by landlord and bourgeois classes, and the workers and peasants basically had no condition to go to school. They adopted the method of setting the new society and the old society in contrast, and educated the students to cherish the Party and Chairman Mao and study actively for the consolidation of dictatorship of the proletariat. The worker-peasant part-time instructors, in the course of teaching various subjects, also paid attention to conducting education in class struggle and the two-line struggle for the students in conjunction with reality, and to training them … to take a firm and correct political orientation. The teachers of the school said, "The worker-peasant part-time instructors are firm in proletarian stand, are clear with what is right or wrong. They use their personal experience to conduct education in class struggle and the two-line struggle for the students. Their specific and lively instructions offer very good education not only to the students but also to us."

In compliance with Chairman Mao's teaching that "all work of school is carried out for the sake of transforming the thoughts of the students," the worker-peasant part-time instructors tried to understand the ideological condition of the students when they prepared their lessons. After that, through their lessons, they conducted ideological education that was strongly aimed and appropriate to the ideological reality of the students, thus producing noteworthy results. Master workman Yang Kengming of the Machine Tool Factory of the Hopei Institute of Technology taught a mathematical lesson on "tolerance coordination." Before the lesson, he was aware that some students were not very clear of the purpose of study. When the lesson was taught, he brought out two machine parts of machines and told the students, "This one is a product up to the

mark and is fit for use. The other component part deviates from the required size by only one half of a hair, but it has to be rejected because it is fundamentally unfit for use. Therefore, we have to cultivate the spirit of overlooking no detail when we are young. We cannot be negligent with calculation of the numbers behind the decimal point. If exercises go wrong, they could be corrected. If there is discrepancy in calculation in production, a whole batch of rejects could have been produced, thus engendering waste for the country." Through the lesson taught by master workman Kao, the students not only understood what was "tolerance coordination," but also showed greater zeal in seriously studying for the revolution.

Lessons are taught by the worker-peasant part-time instructors through combining theory with reality to enable the students to acquire a more complete range of knowledge. The worker-peasant part-time instructors appointed by us have specific cultural knowledge and are especially rich in practical experiences. In the course of teaching, they not only are good at the teaching of theoretical knowledge, but also clearly explain how to employ theoretical knowledge in the practice of production. Many school teachers are unable to do so. They constantly bring the students out, and conduct teaching by combining production with reality, and the classroom in school with the classroom in society. For example, when workers Wang Tien-sheng of the No. 3 Paper Mill taught the students a lesson on "electrolysis of salt," he brought the students to his workshop. He first showed the students the technological chain of production to give them some perceptual knowledge, and after that, he explained the formula of chemical reaction. The students not only understood and remembered well what he taught, but what was more important, they also learned something that could not be learned from books.

The participation of the worker-peasant part-time instructors in teaching activities also enabled the school teachers to raise their consciousness in transforming their world outlook. In the past, a young mathematics teacher of our school always thought that as she was a university graduate, she was more than good enough for teaching in a secondary school, and she did not feel at ease in her teaching job. She also had some doubts over whether or not the body of worker-peasant part-time instructors could teach socialist culture well. Through constant contact with the worker-peasant part-time instructors, her thinking underwent changes. She not only was moved by the many deeds of the worker-peasant part-time instructors who were loyal to the educational undertaking of the Party and conscientiously carried out well her teaching and extra-curricular educational work, but also deeply felt, after hearing a lesson taught by the worker-peasant part-time instructors on the application of "causal analysis" in production, that she lacked practical knowledge, that she was not more than good enough but far from adequate for teaching in a secondary school, and that she had to learn humbly from the workers and peasants. An old language teacher said, "After hearing the language and mathematics lessons taught by the worker-peasant part-time instructors, I feel that those who are really learned and capable are the workers and peasants with practical experience. It is completely necessary for us to get re-educated politically and to study again vocationally."

The building of a body of worker-peasant part-time instructors is an important measure for strengthening the leadership of the working class in the school and realizing the dictatorship of the proletariat over the bourgeoisie in the sphere of education. We constantly study and discuss things and opportunely sum up and exchange experience in doing a good job in such work. We constantly emphasize that the school teachers must work in close coordination with the worker-peasant part-time instructors, and learn humbly from them. We constantly get in touch with the link-up factories (production teams), and regularly convene joint conference between the school and the link-up factories (production teams) to study some problems in the revolution in education together. We have also convened meetings for exchanging the experiences of the factories (production teams) in supporting the revolution in education to introduce the typical experiences of the Tientsin Towel Factory, the Tientsin Microwave Equipment Factory and other units in selecting worker-peasant part-time instructors arranging lessons taught by them. At the same time, we have also recommended the experience of the school teachers in receiving re-education from the workers and peasants. All these have become institutionalized and we are prepared to persevere in them for a long time, so that the role of the worker-peasant part-time instructors could be brought into full play to give impetus to the development of the revolution in education in the school.

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ARCHAEOLOGY

More Than 3,000-Year-Old Settlement Unearthed South of Yangtze

(NCNA-English Nanchang, Apr. 11, 1975)

a settlement of the shang dynasty (16th century b.c. to 11th century b.c.), the first one found south of the yangtze river, has been uncovered in east china's kiangsi province.

the abundant archaeological finds at the site are of major scientific value to the study of slave society in southern china and the cultural ties between the south and the central plain in ancient times.

the discovery was made in wucheng village of shanchien people's commune in chingchiang county.

archaeological excavations over an area of 1,100 square metres were carried out on three occasions in a year beginning winter 1973.

judging from the stratified deposit and the relics unearthed, the settlement approximately dates back to more than 3,000 years ago between the mid-shang dynasty and the early western chou dynasty.

significant discoveries on the large numbers of production implements and household utensils include chinese characters and pot-marks carved on pottery ware and stone bronze-casting moulds. the characters provide fresh data for the study of the origin and evolution of the chinese written language. initial studies ascertained more than 60 characters and pot-marks, including single ones and those arranged in groups. twelve characters are carved around the shoulder of a pottery jar, seven each on the flat bottoms of two pottery bowls and four on the bottom of a pottery yu-basin. such groupings of characters are seldom seen on ancient pottery found elsewhere. characters already deciphered mainly record production and life at the time. they were created by slaves who fired the pottery ware and made the stone bronze-casting moulds. in strokes and formations the characters are similar to those on oracle bones unearthed at hsiaotun in anyang, honan province, but some are strongly reminiscent of hieroglyphs, more primitive than oracle bone characters. considering the stratum on which they were found and the relics unearthed simultaneously, archaeological workers judge them to be older than or contemporaneous with oracle bone characters. the presence of so many characters and pot-marks in a limited area of excavation is a noteworthy

point which indicates the wide use of such a written language at the time and reveals the inception of the chinese language before the shang dynasty.

fragments of a fairly great number of big-mouthed tsun (wine-vessels), jars, basins and tou (stemmed bowls) were found at the wucheng settlement. they were made from a fine, solid bisque of greyish-white clay. fired at a high temperature, these utensils absorb little moisture but give a nice sound. they are glazed in cream or brown colour. they are similar with the pottery ware unearthed at the shang dynasty settlements in honan province and other places in the yellow river valley. initial laboratory analysis shows them to be up to the level of proto-porcelain, a point of significance to study in the history of chinese porcelain.

a considerable number of stone bronze-casting moulds, including those for casting bronze arrowheads, adzes and axes, much copper residue and quite a few bronzes were also found at the site, and the stone moulds and copper residue were fairly concentrated. this shows that bronzes were cast south of the yangtze river and the craftsmanship attained a fairly high level as far back as more than 3,000 years ago, and the people there had entered upon the bronze age.

many of the archaeological finds at the wucheng settlement show a unique style, as can be seen from a pottery jar with a sharply carved shoulder, a moulded saddle-shaped pottery sword and a great number of relics with circles and points as ornamental designs. but a greater number of them show close cultural ties with the ancient central plain and prove themselves to be a component part of the culture of the shang dynasty. the shapes of bronzes such as chia-tripods (round in shape, with handles and capped columns), adzes and swords and the patterns on them are quite similar to contemporaneous relics unearthed in hupeh province, chengchow in honan province and further north in hopei province, and so are many pottery utensils with concave or convex bottoms and decorated with cord impressions, bow string patterns, applied decorations and cloud and thunderstorm designs.

the relics show that, on account of the growth of the productive forces, areas south of the yangtze river, regarded as outlying ones in ancient times, entered slave society more than 3,000 years ago as did the central plain. the discovery and excavation of the wucheng settlement provide important research data for the study of the ancient history of areas south of the yangtze.

CADRES' PARTICIPATION IN PHYSICAL LABOR

South China Mine Cadres Do Physical Labor

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Apr. 10, 1975)

leading cadres of the maan colliery in kwangtung province have persistently participated in physical labour down the shaft for twelve years without letup.

"cadre participation in labour is indeed of momentous significance in maintaining close ties between the cadres and the masses, restricting bourgeois right and digging up the soil breeding revisionism," said the colliery party committee secretary chang yung-sheng at a study session on the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

in line with chairman mao's teaching that "it is necessary to maintain the system of cadre participation in collective productive labour", the leading cadres of the colliery started to take part in physical labour regularly in the latter half of 1963. last year the standing committee members of the party committee averaged 131 days of physical labour each while the ordinary office cadres spent 123 days doing physical work on the average. when they go down the mine to work, they are assigned to do whatever job is at hand like ordinary miners. they retain the style of hard work and simple living of the proletariat and maintain very close ties with the workers. through labour, they become familiar with the work and so have the initiative in organizing and directing production. the colliery has fulfilled its annual production quotas ever since 1963, and outstripped its norm for the first quarter of this year.

the mine was started in 1958 when the cadres took part in physical labour quite regularly. later, under the influence of liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line, they dropped off and stayed in the office, keeping aloof from the workers.

the party secretary chang yung-sheng took notice of this and got the leading cadres to study chairman mao's instruction on cadre participation in productive labour. they resumed working down the coal shaft. chairman mao in 1964 issued the call "in industry, learn from taching". inspired by the heroic deeds of taching's "iron man" wang chin-hsi, the colliery party committee decided that each cadre must take part in physical labour three days a week. while doing physical work, the cadres try to find advanced methods of the workers and spread them, and at the same time help solve problems arising in production. party committee members who do not come from a miner family have learned coal extraction.

the cadres also pay heed to the well-being of the miners. once they found that the clothes the miners changed after a day's work were not easy to dry in rainy days. they put up a room for the miners to dry their clothes in. deputy party secretary chen ching-hsin, during a work stint, discovered that because the canteen was some distance from the pithead, the meals usually became cold when they were served down the shaft. he referred the matter to the party committee which immediately decided to run a canteen near the pithead to serve hot meals.

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

Southwest China County Builds Industry from Scratch

(NCNA-English Kunming, Apr. 10, 1975)

a county in southwest china has built industry from scratch in the spirit of self-reliance. it is turning out more than 500 products including iron and steel, non-ferrous metals, cement, hydraulic turbine generators, farm implements and machinery, paper, cotton piece goods and hemp products. apart from meeting its own needs, the county is supplying a surplus to other areas.

tengchung county, yunnan province, is located close to the country's southwest border. it is far removed from industrial cities and had almost no industry itself. products supplied from other places could not meet production and consumer needs in the county.

relying on mass strength and making use of local resources, the county has put up more than 200 small factories and about 100 hydro-power stations to develop farm production and improve the people's livelihood. some of the enterprises are run by the county or urban neighbourhoods, but most of them are operated by people's communes and production brigades.

a leading cadre of the county said, "the strength for self-reliance lies in the masses." overcoming many difficulties, the local people trained their own technicians and made more than 70 per cent of the equipment in use. they also accumulated most of the funds for industrial construction by their collective strength.

"if the conditions allow, we'll go ahead and do the job. if the conditions do not allow, we'll go ahead and create the conditions." this slogan inspired the people of tengchung in building industry.

as the county was deficient in coking coal but had no lack of water resources and iron ore, workers of a local iron and steel plant learned from the experiences gained in other places and erected a simple electric furnace to make steel from iron ore directly. later they used local lignite as a reduction agent and made low-carbon steel. with billets produced by themselves, the workers turned out parts for hydraulic turbine generators and tractors.

the county's farm machinery plant was built on the basis of a few blacksmith shops. starting with three dilapidated machines, the workers have made more than 70 pieces of equipment. in five years they have turned out over 7,000 products including hydraulic turbine generators, motors, walking tractors and machines for processing farm and side-line products. last year they effected over 30 technical innovations and built a large lathe to process heavier parts.

projects hard for a single unit to handle were built through the socialist cooperation of several enterprises. the sulphuric acid works in the county was completed in eight months by the joint efforts of county-run plants and commune-run shops. it is supplying chemicals to 15 local enterprises. in the same way, the local people have put up many small hydro-power stations.

COMPUTERS

Hybrid Electronic Analogue Computer Built in China

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 10, 1975

a large hybrid electronic analogue computer of model hmj-200 has been turned out by the peking no. 1 radio factory. the first of its kind in china, the computer was designed and built by the workers, cadres and technicians of the factory on their own.

test operations in the past six months proved the computer's functional stability and its operational capacity and accuracy. the technical indices of the entire structure and its various parts met the designed requirements.

as a new electronic computing system combining the advantages of analogue and digital computers, the hybrid analogue computer has come into extensive use in the study of the latest branches of science and in national defence, automatic control, and many other fields.

the new system developed by the peking no. 1 radio factory consists of two principal computing machines, 14 small affiliated computers and input-output facilities, with a total of 80 integrators and a thousand operational amplifiers. the affiliated computers can work either independently or jointly.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND BELGIUM

Belgian Officials Mourn Death of Tung Pi-wu

(NCNA-English Brussels, Apr. 9, 1975)

belgian government officials and public figures called at the chinese embassy here from april 7 to 9 to convey their condolences on the death of comrade tung pi-wu.

among the mourners were m.f. deweirdt, representative of president of the chamber of representatives m.a. dequae; rittweger de moor, chief of protocol of the ministry for foreign affairs; rene dekkers, chairman of the belgium-china friendship association; and other public figures as well as representatives of overseas chinese in belgium.

diplomatic envoys of various countries also saluted the memory of comrade tung pi-wu at the chinese embassy.

Vice Premier Ku Mu Meets Belgian Government Economic Delegation Led by Prince Albert

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 10, 1975)

ku mu, vice-premier of the state council, met and had a friendly conversation here this afternoon with prince albert and all members of the government economic delegation of the kingdom of belgium he is leading.

present on the occasion were michel toussaint, member of the delegation and minister of external commerce, and belgian ambassador to china jacques groothaert.

present were chinese minister of foreign trade li chiang and vice-minister of foreign trade chou hua-min; chairman wang yao-ting of the china council for the promotion of international trade; and hsu wei-chin, deputy director of the west european affairs department of the foreign ministry.

Prince Albert of Belgium Gives Banquet in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 10, 1975)

prince albert of the kingdom of belgium gave a banquet here this evening.

among the guests were chinese minister of foreign trade li chiang and vice-minister of foreign trade chou hua-min, vice-foreign minister ma wen-po and chairman wang yao-ting of the china council for the promotion of international trade.

attending were members of the government economic delegation of the kingdom of belgium led by prince albert and belgian ambassador to china jacques groothaert and his wife.

prince albert and minister li chiang proposed toasts to the constant development of the friendship between the people of belgium and china and trade relations between the two countries.

Belgian Government Economic Delegation Leaves Peking for Shanghai

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 11, 1975)

prince albert of the kingdom of belgium and the belgian government economic delegation he is leading left here by air this morning for a visit to shanghai.

they were seen off at the airport by chinese minister of foreign trade li chiang and chairman of the china council for the promotion of international trade wang yao-ting.

present were madame groothaert, wife of belgian ambassador to china jacques groothaert, and diplomatic officials of the belgian embassy in peking.

accompanying prince albert on his visit to shanghai are cheng to-pin, departmental director of the chinese ministry of foreign trade, and jacques groothaert, belgian ambassador to china.

CHINA AND BENELUX COUNTRIES

China Reaches Agreement with Belgium, Netherlands, Luxembourg on Reciprocal Trade Mark Registration

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 10, 1975)

china has reached agreement with belgium, the netherlands and luxembourg on reciprocal registration of trade marks, and notes were exchanged to this effect in peking today.

the notes were signed and exchanged by chinese minister of foreign trade li chiang and belgian minister of external commerce michel toussaint on behalf of their respective governments and dutch ambassador to china j. vixseboxse on behalf of the dutch and luxembourg governments.

according to the agreement, citizens, societies and cooperatives of each of the signatory countries may register the trade marks of their products with the other signatory country in conformity with its jurisdiction, and acquire the exclusive rights of using the registered trade marks in the territory of the other signatory country, on the basis of reciprocity.

belgian ambassador to china jacques groothaert, members of the government economic delegation of the kingdom of belgium, and diplomatic officials of the dutch embassy here attended the notes exchange ceremony.

attending the ceremony on the chinese side were wang yao-ting and wang wen-lin, chairman and vice-chairman of the china council for the promotion of international trade, peng chin-po, deputy departmental director under the ministry of foreign trade, and leading members of departments concerned.

CHINA AND BRAZIL

First Brazilian Ambassador to China Presents Credentials to Chairman of NPC Standing Committee Chu Teh

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 10, 1975)

aluisio napoleao de freitas rego, first ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the federal republic of brazil to china, today presented his credentials to chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress.

minister-counsellor carlos augusto de proenca rosa of the brazilian embassy here was present on the occasion.

present also were vice-foreign minister wang hai-jung, director chu chuan-hsien of the protocol department and deputy director chen teh-ho of the american and oceanian affairs department of the foreign ministry.

CHINA AND CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Czechoslovakia's Message of Condolence on Death of Comrade Tung Pi-wu

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 10, 1975)

the presidium of the federal assembly of the socialist republic of czechoslovakia sent a message to the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china on april 8, expressing sincere condolences on the death of comrade tung pi-wu. the message reads:

we hereby extend our sincere condolences on the death of tung pi-wu, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress.

CHINA AND DAHOMEY

Chinese Vice Premier Meets Dahomean Public Health Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 10, 1975)

wu kuei-hsien, vice-premier of the state council, met and had a cordial and friendly conversation here this afternoon with issifou buraima, dahomean minister of public health and social affairs and all members of the dahomean public health delegation he is leading.

laleye antoine, charge d'affaires ad interim of the dahomean embassy here, was present on the occasion.

present were chinese minister of public health liu hsiang-ping, leading member of the ministry of public health chang chih-chiang and leading members of departments concerned, including chen chih-ming, chao yuan, chang ting-yu and li chia-hui.

Education Delegation of Dahomey Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 10, 1975)

an education delegation of dahomey led by vincent guezodje, minister of national education of the republic of dahomey, arrived here by air today.

it was greeted at the airport by chou jung-hsin, chinese minister of education, and leading members of departments concerned.

present were issifou buraima, the visiting dahomean minister of public health and social affairs, and laleye antoine, charge d'affaires ad interim of the dahomean embassy in peking.

Dahomean Public Health Delegation Leaves Peking for Korea

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 11, 1975)

the dahomean public health delegation led by issifou buraima, minister of public health and social affairs, wound up its friendly visit to china and left here by plane this morning for a visit to the democratic people's republic of korea.

it was seen off at the airport by chinese vice-minister of public health huang shu-tse, leading member of the ministry of public health chang chih-chiang, and leading members of departments concerned and representatives of medical circles li chia-hui, wu cheng-chien and hsieh tsung-wan.

present were korean ambassador to china hyun jun keuk, and third secretary of the dahomean embassy in peking gnansounou joseph.

while in china, the dahomean guests visited hospitals, research institutes, pharmaceutical plants, a medical college, and a rural people's commune, and toured scenic spots and places of historical interest in peking, changsha, shaoshan, kwangchow and shanghai.

Chinese Minister of Education Gives Banquet in Honor of Dahomean Education Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 11, 1975)

chou jung-hsin, chinese minister of education, gave a banquet here this evening in honour of all members of the education delegation of dahomey led by vincent guezodje, minister of national education of the republic of dahomey.

among the guests were laleye antoine, charge d'affaires ad interim of the dahomean embassy in peking, his wife and embassy officials.

the banquet was alive with a warm atmosphere of friendship. minister chou jung-hsin and minister vincent guezodje proposed toasts to the constant development of the friendship between the people of china and dahomey and friendly relations between the two governments.

CHINA AND ICELAND

Iceland-China Society for Culture Holds Annual Meeting

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 10, 1975)

the iceland-china society for culture held its annual meeting in reykjavik on april 8, according to a report from the icelandic capital.

the meeting reviewed the society's work in the last year and discussed ways to strengthen the cultural and friendly ties between the icelandic and chinese peoples.

kristjan gudlaugsson was elected chairman and jakob benediktsson vice-chairman of the society.

the participants saw a chinese documentary film and chinese filmstrips. an icelandic student who had visited china told the meeting of china's achievements in socialist revolution and socialist construction.

diplomats of the chinese embassy in iceland were guests at the meeting.

CHINA AND INDIA

Indian Officials Mourn on Death of Tung Pi-wu

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 10, 1975)

kewal singh, foreign secretary, s.j.s. chhatwal, chief of protocol, of the ministry of external affairs of india, and others went to the chinese embassy in india on april 7 expressing condolences on the death of comrade tung pi-wu, according to reports from new delhi.

calling at the chinese embassy were also pandit sundarlal, president of the india-china friendship association, and daniel latifi, general secretary of the all india dr. d.c. kotnis memorial committee.

diplomatic envoys from a number of countries in india also went to the chinese embassy to express their condolences.

CHINA AND IRAN

Vice Premier Li Hsien-nien, Iranian Foreign Minister Hold Talks

(NCNA-English Tehran, Apr. 9, 1975)

chinese vice-premier li hsien-nien held talks with iranian foreign minister abbas ali khalatbari this afternoon. the two sides further exchanged views on questions of common concern.

taking part in the talks on the chinese side were vice-foreign minister ho ying, chinese ambassador to iran hao teh-ching, deputy director of the department of western asian and northern african affairs of the foreign ministry cheng yuan-hsing as well as yao kuang-yi and hua li-ming.

present on the iranian side were deputy foreign ministers gholam reza tajbakh and nadim, director general for asian and african affairs of the foreign ministry s. sadrieh and head of the 7th political department of the foreign ministry hamzeh akbavan.

lin chia-mei, wife of vice-premier li hsien-nien, visited a children's education center here the same day.

vice-premier li hsien-nien and his party returned here this morning after a visit to isfahan and abadan.

Chinese Vice Premier Gives Farewell Reception in Iran

(NCNA-English Tehran, Apr. 9, 1975)

chinese vice-premier li hsien-nien gave a farewell reception at the chinese embassy here this evening.

attending the reception were iranian prime minister amir abass hoveyda, senate president jaafar sharif emami, minister of foreign affairs abbas ali khalatbari, minister of education ahmad houshang sharifi, minister of cooperative and rural affairs reza sadaghiani, minister of commerce fereidoon mahdavi, assistant to the prime minister and president of the iranian physical education organization ali hojjat kashani, deputy minister of imperial court shojah eldin shafa, deputy minister of foreign affairs gholam reza tajbakh, mayor of tehran gholam reza nikpay, chief of the protocol department of the foreign ministry aboul hassan bakhtiar and other high-ranking iranian officials and friends.

when prime minister hoveyda entered the reception hall, he warmly shook hands with vice-premier li hsien-nien. the prime minister said vice-premier li's visit to iran is of great significance to the development of relations between iran and china. the prime minister recalled the warm welcome he had received when he accompanied the iranian empress on her visit to china in 1972. he said that his visit to china was most pleasant.

vice-premier li hsien-nien said he had been accorded warm welcome and hospitality by the iranian government and people wherever he went during his current visit to iran. he expressed his heartfelt thanks.

the reception proceeded in a warm, cordial and friendly atmosphere.

on their departure, senate president emami and prime minister hoveyda asked vice-premier li hsien-nien to convey their regards to chinese leaders.

present at the reception were vice-foreign minister ho ying, lin chia-mei, cheng yuan-hsing, liu hua and others. also present were chinese ambassador to iran hao teh-ching.

Vice Premier Li Hsien-nien Sends Message of Thanks to Iranian Prime Minister

(NCNA-English Tehran, Apr. 10, 1975)

vice-premier li hsien-nien today sent a message of thanks to iranian prime minister amir abbas hoveyda as his plane was flying out of iran after the conclusion of his formal visit to the country.

the message says: "on my departure from your country, i once again express my heartfelt thanks to your excellency, the iranian government and people for the warm and friendly reception.

"your excellency, please convey my high respects and thanks to their imperial majesties, the shahanshah and shahbanou.

"may your country enjoy prosperity and her people well-being exclamation may the friendship between china and iran develop day by day exclamation"

Li Hsien-nien Concludes Formal Visit to Iran

(NCNA-English Tehran, Apr. 10, 1975)

li hsien-nien, vice-premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, after concluding his formal visit to iran at the invitation of amir abbas hoveyda, prime minister of iran, left here for home by special plane this morning bringing back with him the iranian people's friendship.

in a press statement at the airport, vice-premier li hsien-nien said that he was given a cordial and warm reception by the iranian government and people during his visit to iran, for which he again expressed his thanks.

he had an exchange of views with his imperial majesty and prime minister hoveyda on international questions of common concern, he said. in reply to questions raised by pressmen, he said that the third world countries should further strengthen their unity to oppose the overlords, particularly the superpower with bigger ambitions.

a send-off ceremony was held at the airport. the chinese vice-premier was seen off at the airport by safi asfia, assistant prime minister and minister of state on behalf of prime minister hoveyda. when li hsien-nien, accompanied by safi asfia, mounted the reviewing stand

to review a guard of honour composed of students of the police officer institute, the national anthems of china and iran was played by a band.

the chinese vice-premier warmly shook hands with the leading iranian officials who came to see him off. he waved to the well-wishers from the plane.

present at the airport to see him off were mrs. khalatbari, wife of the minister of foreign affairs abbas ali khalatbari; abdol majid majidi, minister of state and director of the plan and budget organization; ahmed houshang sharifi, minister of education; reza sadaghiani, minister of cooperative and rural affairs; gholam reza tajbakhsh, deputy foreign minister; gholam reza nikpay, mayor of tehran; aboul hassan bakhtiar, chief of the protocol department, and hamzeh akbavan, head of the 7th political department, of the foreign ministry.

present also on the occasion were massoud djahanbani, ambassador of his imperial majesty the shahanshah aryamehr, and abbas aram, former iranian ambassador to china.

present also were chinese ambassador hao te-ching, other embassy officials and representatives of the chinese students studying in iran.

Vice Premier Li Hsien-nien Back in China After Official Visit to Iran

(NCNA-English Urumchi, Apr. 10, 1975)

li hsien-nien, vice-premier of the state council, returned to china, arriving in urumchi, capital of china's sinkiang uighur autonomous region, from tehran by special plane this afternoon after an official visit to iran.

arriving by the same plane was vice-premier li hsien-nien's party, including vice-foreign minister ho ying, and lin chia-mei, cheng yuan-hsing and liu hua.

they were met at the airport by leading members of the sinkiang uighur autonomous region saifudin, tsao szu-ming, ismayil aymat, sung chih-ho and chang shih-kung.

Chinese Army Volleyball Team Leaves for Iran

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 10, 1975)

the "august 1" men's volleyball team of the chinese people's liberation army left peking by air yesterday for a friendly visit to iran. team leader is huang ching-kuang and deputy leader is chang chung.

CHINA AND LAOS

Prince Souvanna Phouma's Message of Condolence on Death of Tung Pi-wu

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 10, 1975)

prince souvanna phouma, prime minister of the provisional national union government of laos sent on april 7 a message of condolence to chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, expressing the sincerest condolences on the death of comrade tung pi-wu. the message reads:

the provisional national union government of laos learnt with profound regret of the death of his excellency mr. tung pi-wu, former acting chairman of the people's republic of china. i ask your excellency to accept our deepest condolences and convey to the family of the deceased our profound sympathy.

with highest consideration.

Lao Officials Express Condolences on Comrade Tung Pi-wu's Death

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 10, 1975)

major lien, representative of the patriotic neutralist forces of phong saly province, sisavath, deputy governor of the province, and others called at the chinese consulate general in phong saly, on april 7 to express condolences on the death of comrade tung pi-wu, according to a report from phong saly.

representatives of the patriotic neutralist armed forces of the province and representatives of vietnamese comrades working there also called to express their condolences.

representatives of the council of overseas chinese in phong saly and of overseas chinese there also went to the chinese consulate general to express condolences.

CHINA AND MADAGASCAR

Malagasy Military Directorate President Sends Message of Condolence on Tung Pi-wu's Death

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 10, 1975)

gilles andriamañazo, president of the military directorate of the malagasy republic, yesterday sent a message to chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the chinese national people's congress, expressing sincere condolences on the death of comrade tung pi-wu. the message reads:

on learning of the death of his excellency mr. tung pi-wu, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china, the malagasy people and the military directorate express to you and to the chinese people their sincere condolences and to the bereaved family their deep sympathy.

with high consideration.

CHINA AND NEPAL

Nepalese Friends Leave Peking for Southern China

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 10, 1975)

dr. trailokya nath upraity, former vice-president of tribhuvan university of nepal and member of the executive board of the united nations educational, scientific and cultural organization (unesco), and his wife left here by train today for a visit to southern china before going home.

they were seen off at the railway station by kuo tung-chun, deputy secretary-general of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries; kshatra bickram rana, nepalese ambassador to china; and officials of the nepalese embassy in peking.

CHINA AND NEW ZEALAND

Prime Minister of New Zealand Sends Message of Condolence on Death of Tung Pi-wu

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 10, 1975)

w.e. rowling, prime minister of new zealand, has sent a message to chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, expressing sympathy on the death of comrade tung pi-wu. the message reads:

saddened to learn of the death of tung pi-wu, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the fourth national people's congress of the people's republic of china. he will be remembered for his long and distinguished career in the interests of china and the chinese people.

it was to tung pi-wu that the first new zealand ambassador to china presented his credentials. this was an important occasion for new zealand and will live long in our memories.

may i, on behalf of the government and people of new zealand, express sympathy to the chinese people in their loss.

CHINA AND POLAND

Polish Council of State Mourns Death of
Comrade Tung Pi-wu

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 10, 1975)

the council of state of the people's republic of poland has sent a message to the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china, expressing deep condolences on the death of comrade tung pi-wu. the message reads:

learning of the death of tung pi-wu, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china, we express deep condolences.

CHINA AND RWANDA

Rwandan Ambassador to China Leaves for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 10, 1975)

justin temahagali, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the republic of rwanda to china, left peking for home by air today upon conclusion of his term of office.

CHINA AND SENEGAL

Senegalese President Sends Message of
Condolence on Death of Comrade Tung Pi-wu

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 10, 1975)

leopold sedar esnghor, president of the republic of senegal, sent a message yesterday to mao tsetung, chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china, expressing deep condolences on the death of comrade tung pi-wu. the message reads:

we learned with profound grief of the death of mr. tung pi-wu, former acting chairman of the people's republic of china. we share your sorrow for the great loss to the chinese revolution. the senegalese government

and people and the senegalese progressive union join me in extending deep condolences to the chinese government and people, to your great party and you yourself.

with highest consideration.

CHINA AND SWEDEN

Swedish King's Message of Condolence on Death of Tung Pi-wu

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 10, 1975)

king carl gustaf r. of sweden yesterday sent a message to chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china, expressing sincere condolences on the death of comrade tung pi-wu. the message reads:

having been informed of the death of the former acting chairman of the people's republic of china mr. tung pi-wu, i wish to convey to you my sincere sympathy and condolences.

Communist Party of Sweden Sends Message of Condolence on Death of Tung Pi-wu

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 11, 1975)

roland pettersson, acting chairman of the central committee of the communist party of sweden, sent a message yesterday to the central committee of the communist party of china, the standing committee of the national people's congress and the state council of the people's republic of china, expressing the most sincere condolences on the death of comrade tung pi-wu. the message reads:

with deep sorrow we have received the announcement of the death of comrade tung pi-wu. the central committee of the communist party of sweden, the party members and all swedish revolutionaries wish to express the most sincere condolences to our chinese comrades.

comrade tung pi-wu devoted a long life to the revolution and was one of the founders of the communist party of china. his death is a great loss to the

revolution, but by his outstanding deeds and great contributions to the party and the chinese people, the memory of comrade tung pi-wu will live for ever exclamation

CHINA AND SWITZERLAND

Chinese Vice Premier Meets Swiss Goodwill Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 10, 1975)

chinese vice-premier hua kuo-feng met and had a friendly conversation here this evening with all members of the swiss goodwill delegation led by willy ritschard, member of the federal council and head of the department of transport, communications and power.

swiss ambassador to china albert-louis natural was present on the occasion.

present were director-general of the general administration of civil aviation of china (c.a.a.c.) ma jen-hui, vice-minister of communications ma yao-chi and deputy director-general of the c.a.a.c. shen tu, and leading members of departments concerned chang yi-chun, wang chien-kung and liu ming.

CHINA AND UN

Chinese Delegation Leaves for Third Session of UN Environment Program Governing Council

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 10, 1975)

a chinese delegation to the third session of the governing council of united nations environment programme led by deputy leader wang tsung-chieh left here for nairobi by air this evening.

wang yueh-yi, leader of the delegation and chinese ambassador to kenya, is already in nairobi.

the delegation was seen off at the airport by sung yang-chu, vice-minister of the state capital construction commission, and chu ke-ping, leading member of the office of environmental protection group under the state council.

CHINA AND VENEZUELA

Chinese Badminton Team Leaves for Tour of Venezuela, Jamaica, Canada

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 10, 1975)

a chinese badminton team led by peng chi-lung left here yesterday for a friendly match tour of venezuela, jamaica and canada.

Venezuelan Delegation of Movement for Socialism in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 11, 1975)

shen chien, leading member of the china-latin america friendship association, met and had a warm and friendly conversation here this evening with a delegation of the movement for socialism from venezuela led by luis bayardo sardi.

shen chien gave a banquet in honour of the delegation after the meeting.

present on the occasion was chien li-jen, standing council member of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries.

the delegation arrived in peking by air yesterday for a friendly visit to china at the invitation of the china-latin america friendship association.

CHINA AND YUGOSLAVIA

Yugoslav Ambassador Gives Film Show in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 10, 1975)

yugoslav ambassador to china milojko drulovic and his wife gave a film show here this afternoon in celebration of the 30th anniversary of the victory in the war against fascism.

the feature film entitled "67 days" shows the yugoslav people's heroic resistance against german fascist aggression.

among the guests were chinese vice-foreign minister ma wen-po, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army hsiang chung-hua and president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries chai tse-min.

Yugoslav President Tito's Message of Condolence on Death of Comrade Tung Pi-wu

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 10, 1975)

josip broz tito, president of the socialist federal republic of yugoslavia, yesterday sent a message to chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china, expressing his deepest sympathy on the death of comrade tung pi-wu. the message reads:

on the occasion of the death of vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress tung pi-wu, please accept the expression of my deepest sympathy.

SURVEY OF PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA PRESS

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* NATIONAL *
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CONTINUED REVOLUTION

Thoroughly Shatter the Chains and Persevere in Continued Revolution

by

the theory group of Peking Motor Repair Plant No. 5
and Group No. 9 of the worker-peasant-soldier students
of Class 73 of the Department of Philosophy of Peking
University

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, April 3, 1975)

It has been pointed out in the "Communist Manifesto": "The Communists disdain to conceal their views and aims. They openly declare that their ends can be attained only by the forcible overthrow of all existing social conditions. Let the ruling classes tremble at a communistic revolution. The proletarians have nothing to lose but their chains. They have a world to win."

This passage is the maxim written by Marx and Engels in the "Communist Manifesto"--the first "detailed theoretical and practical program of the Party" of the political party of the dictatorship of the proletariat. We are familiar with it and constantly quote it. Today, in the course of studying Chairman Mao's important instruction on the question of theory, as we study once again this maxim, we deeply feel that its content is very rich and the meaning is extremely profound. In the course of studying this quotation, we have paid attention to comprehending the sentences that "the proletarians have nothing to lose but their chains. They have a world to win" pointed out by Marx and Engels.

Some comrades have put forth this question: after the victory of the revolution, have we of the proletariat completely lost our chains? Or have we lost but part of them? Are there still chains to fetter the

proletariat and the working people at present? Will the lost chains be used once again to fetter the proletariat and the working people? How should we understand these questions?

The proletariat is the most revolutionary class. Straightforward and upright, it openly proclaims that its own aim is to "forcibly overthrow all existing social conditions." This means that the proletariat must carry out violent revolution, thoroughly destroy the state apparatus of the bourgeoisie, set up the dictatorship of the proletariat, make use of the powerful state apparatus of the dictatorship of the proletariat to carry the struggle against the bourgeoisie through to the end, thoroughly shatter all the "chains" created by the old system for the proletariat and the working people, and prepare conditions for realizing the great and far-reaching ideals of communism. This great historic mission cannot be accomplished by any other classes and can only be accomplished by the proletariat. This is because the proletariat is the product of big industry and the representative of the advanced productive forces. It has a high sense of organization and discipline and forever represents the future of the movement. The proletariat are richest in the thoroughgoing spirit of the revolution. In the capitalist society, they are most deeply oppressed and occupy the lowest economic position. They are empty-handed and have nothing. Therefore, they "have nothing to lose but their chains in this revolution" but have a world to win.

The proletariat in our country has, under the leadership of its vanguard, the Communist Party of China and after more than 50 years of arduous struggle, overthrown the man-eating system of exploitation, deprived the exploiters of their rights, basically replaced private ownership with the socialist public ownership of the means of production, shattered the iron chains which have for several thousand years oppressed and enslaved the working class and the working people, and founded the socialist state of the dictatorship of the proletariat. The proletariat and the working people have thus become the masters of the country.

However, it is still not sufficient to see this point alone. Chairman Mao says, "According to the Leninist viewpoint, the final victory of a socialist country not only needs the efforts of the proletariat and the broad masses of the people of that country, but also has to wait for the victory of the world revolution and the abolition of the system of exploitation of man by man in the whole world so that the entire mankind can be liberated." The proletariat in China is part and parcel of the proletariat of the world. In our country, the chains for oppressing and enslaving the proletariat and the working people have been shattered, but speaking of the world as a whole, the proletariat and the working people of many countries are still under the rule of the bourgeoisie and have not yet shattered this chain. As far as the Chinese proletariat that has won victory is concerned, to support the proletarian revolution of all countries in the whole world is a moral obligation that cannot be declined. Speaking in this sense, the proletariat has not yet lost all its chains and has not won the whole world. Certainly, the future of the world definitely belongs to the proletariat.

Taking our country for example, the victory of the revolution and the basic replacement of private ownership by the socialist public ownership of the means of production are but the first step taken in the Long March. Although the landlord and bourgeois classes have been defeated, "they have not yet been uprooted or wiped out, and have not even been thoroughly destroyed," and they attack the proletariat with frenzy grown tenfold and hatred grown a hundredfold. Because there are still the overthrown reactionary classes in society, there is a possibility for the representatives of the bourgeoisie that attempt to translate into action their wishes for restoration to emerge within the Party and the state organs, there is the danger for the proletariat to lose once again the political power that has been won, and there is the danger for the proletariat to wear once again the chains that have been lost in the revolution. We must pay sufficient attention to this. However, we have not seen the whole matter by noticing this point alone, and we should see that socialist society has "just emerged from capitalist society and is thus in every respect, economically, morally and intellectually, still stamped with the birthmarks of the old society from whose womb it emerges." Economically or ideologically, these traces left behind by the old society are the hotbed for breeding revisionism and the base for restoring capitalism. Taking the economic aspect for example, in the system of ownership, although socialist transformation has been carried out in agriculture, handicrafts and capitalist industry and commerce, the bourgeois right has not yet been completely abolished within the confines of ownership. The peasants still retain certain inherent characteristics of the original small producers and among a section of the well-to-do peasants, there is still the spontaneous tendency toward capitalism. If we are slack in conducting socialist education for the peasants and do not insist on waging struggle against the capitalist tendencies, the collective economy may degenerate and capitalism may be restored at any time in the countryside. In the socialist state enterprise, there is also still the question of which class should take into its hands the leadership and which line should be implemented. If the leadership is not kept in the hands of the genuine Marxists or the working masses, this unit will degenerate to become socialist ownership in form but capitalist ownership in reality.

On the other hand, there are still bourgeois rights in the aspects of exchange and distribution and if these bourgeois rights are not restricted and are allowed to expand, this will inevitably result in the enlargement of class disparity, polarization and the disintegration of the socialist planned economy, and the chains for oppressing and exploiting the working people will once again be cast on the proletariat, as things stand in the Soviet Union today. Therefore, in order to safeguard the victory that has been won, the proletariat and the working people must constantly make revolution in the economic sphere, adjust the parts in the relations of production which do not conform to the development of productive forces, persevere in the criticism of the bourgeoisie and revisionism and persist in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Chairman Mao points out, "By itself the socialist revolution on the economic front alone (in the ownership of the means of production) is insufficient and cannot be consolidated. There must also be a thoroughgoing socialist revolution on the political and economic fronts." This tells us that the proletariat must still carry out socialist revolution in the superstructure, including all spheres of culture. The old system has been destroyed, but the ideology of the exploiting classes will not vanish of itself because of the destruction of the old system. As Lenin said, it "cannot be nailed into a coffin and lowered into the grave. It disintegrates in our midst; the corpse rots and poisons us." The overthrown exploiting classes are bound to stubbornly guard the "hereditary territory" of the ideology of the exploiting classes and put up a last-ditch struggle against the proletariat.

Take the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius, the decadent ideology of the slave-owner class, for example. Disguised and embellished by the reactionary ruling classes of past ages, they have for a long time been turned into the spiritual shackles for binding and enslaving the people, and up to now they still corrupt the people. The old force of habit and the old traditional concepts still encircle, corrode and bind us. If we do not pay attention to educating ourselves once again in the struggle and resist the corruption by bourgeois ideology and the influence of the old force of habit and old traditional concepts, a section of people will slide into the bourgeois quagmire. Therefore, the proletariat must persevere in the revolution in the superstructure including all spheres of culture, and step by step break to pieces the spiritual shackles of all the exploiting classes that bind and corrupt us! We must, step by step, make the most radical rupture with the old force of habit and old traditional concepts. As far as the proletariat is concerned, this is a protracted and formidable combat task, that cannot be resolved overnight. It is precisely in this sense that the proletariat still cannot say that it has already lost all its chains, but must persevere in continued revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat.

On the question of whether or not it is necessary to continue the revolution and break into pieces all chains, there is at all times the struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines. We insist on continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and thoroughly shattering all chains to realize communism, while all exploiting classes and revisionism devise all ways and means to oppose the dictatorship of the proletariat, publicize the ideology of the exploiting classes, and vigorously extend the bourgeois right in a vain attempt to restore capitalism and once again put the "chains" on us of the proletariat and the working people. Of course, this can only be their pipe dream.

In accordance with the practice of the dictatorship of the proletariat in our country, Chairman Mao has further developed the Marxist idea of uninterrupted revolution and put forth the theory of continued revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. He has recently further pointed out, "Why did Lenin speak of exercising dictatorship over the bourgeoisie?

This question must be thoroughly understood." His aim is to prevent capitalist restoration, persevere in continued revolution and finally realize communism. Although the road to communism is tortuous, the future is bright. As long as we uphold the dictatorship of the proletariat, our goal will be attained and communism will win victory in the whole world!

* * *

ORGANIZATION AND DISCIPLINE

Strengthen the Sense of Organization and Discipline of the Proletariat

by

the workers' theory group of the Meteorological and Marine Instruments Plant, Tientsin Municipality

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, April 3, 1975)

Our theory group has recently studied Lenin's statement: "Among the Soviet engineers, the Soviet school-teachers and the privileged, i.e., the most highly skilled and best situated, workers in the Soviet factories, we observe a constant revival of absolutely all the negative traits peculiar to bourgeois parliamentarism, and we are conquering this evil--gradually--only by tireless, constant, prolonged and persistent struggle, proletarian organization and discipline." In the course of study, some comrades have asked: What are "all the shortcomings inherent in the bourgeois parliamentary system"? We have read the original text of the "'Left-Wing' Communism, An Infantile Disorder," and feel that this question may be explained by another passage written by Lenin. Lenin said, "The most shameless careerism, bourgeois utilization of parliamentary seats, glaring reformist perversion of parliamentary activity, vulgar, petty-bourgeois routine are all unquestionably common and prevalent characteristic features that are engendered by capitalism everywhere, not only outside but also inside the working-class movement." These shortcomings are constantly revived under the socialist system among a section of the engineers and school-teachers, i.e., among the bourgeois intellectuals and a section of workers seriously corrupted by the bourgeois ideology on the strength of the traces of the old society in the economic, moral and spiritual fields and of the bourgeois right and have become evils in socialist society. If their bourgeois world outlook and decadent and philistine practice were allowed to exist, capitalist tendencies would run wild.

Why is it said that this evil can only be overcome through struggle by using the sense of organization and discipline of the proletariat? This is because "absolute centralization and the strictest discipline of the proletariat constitute one of the fundamental conditions for victory over the bourgeoisie." (Selected Works of Lenin. Vol. IV, p. 181) Only through strengthening the sense of organization and discipline of the proletariat can the revolutionary ranks become more united and stronger, better resist the stealthy attacks by bourgeois and petty-bourgeois ideas, and more effectively educate and transform the bourgeois intellectuals and help those workers seriously corrupted by bourgeois ideology.

In our country, although the landlord and bourgeois classes have already been overthrown, the ideology of the exploiting classes, the force of habit of the old society and the bourgeois style of life will not easily withdraw from the historical stage, but are bound to make use of different modes through various channels to test strength with the proletariat and

stealthily attack the proletarian ranks, so as to constantly revive all the shortcomings inherent in the bourgeois parliamentary system which Lenin talked about. As is pointed out by Chairman Mao, "Both within the ranks of the proletariat and among the personnel of state organs there are people who follow the bourgeois style of life." This has further enabled us to see clearly the necessity of and great significance in strengthening the proletarian sense of organization and discipline.

In order to strengthen the proletarian sense of organization and discipline, it is first necessary to strengthen the centralized leadership of the Party and seriously implement democratic centralism in the Party. This is because our Party is the vanguard of the proletariat armed with Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought, is the political party that gives concentrated embodiment to the most fundamental interests of the proletariat, and is the most far-sighted combat organization strongest in the sense of organization and discipline. "Of the seven sectors--industry, agriculture, commerce, culture and education, the army, the government and the Party--it is the Party that exercises overall leadership." Only through strengthening the centralized leadership of the Party and resolutely implementing the principle of demcratic centralism in the Party can we fundamentally strengthen the proletarian sense of organization and discipline, unite the entire proletariat on the firmest base, effectively resist the corruption of the proletariat by the bourgeois style of life, and under the leadership of the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Mao and on the basis of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, achieve unified thinking, policies, plans, command and actions and carry out to the letter the task of consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat down to every basic-level unit.

All the comrades in our theory group have said with deep understanding that constantly strengthening the sense of organization and discipline of the ranks of the proletariat and insisting on waging tireless struggle against the bourgeois style of life constitute an important guarantee for winning complete victory in the revolutionary cause and further consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat. We revolutionary workers must follow Chairman Mao's teaching that "strengthening the sense of discipline means victory in the revolution," and according to the requirements set out in "The Three Main Rules of Discipline and the Eight Points for Attention," further strengthen the Party spirit of the proletariat and the revolutionary sense of organization and discipline, and struggle for overcoming all evils in the world and winning a complete victory for the revolutionary cause of the proletariat.

* * *

MODEL REVOLUTIONARY PLAYS

Lively Teaching Materials for Consolidating the Dictatorship of the Proletariat

- notes on the study of the revolutionary model plays "On the Docks" and "Song of the Dragon River"

by

Hung Kuang-ssu (洪广思)

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, March 20, 1975)

Lenin had clearly pointed out that our literature and art "must implement the spirit of the proletarian struggle so as to smoothly attain the goal of the dictatorship of the proletariat, which is to overthrow the bourgeoisie and abolish classes and all the phenomena of exploitation of man by man." Literature and art must serve the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletriat. This is a glorious task entrusted by history to socialist literature and art. In order to accomplish this task, the creation of socialist literary and art must follow the Party's basic line and take the Marxist theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat as a guiding thought to correctly reflect the protracted, unyielding and life-and-death struggle waged by the proletariat against the bourgeoisie and enthusiastically eulogize the spirit of struggle and far-reaching ideals of the proletariat so as to raise people's awareness of continued revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. In this respect, the creation of the revolutionary model plays has set an example for us.

With the revolutionary struggle in the period of socialism as the subject matter, the revolutionary model plays "On the Docks" and "Song of the Dragon River" have profoundly reflected the protracted, acute and complex nature of the struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines in this historical period and painstakingly molded heroic models who continue the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and are vivid teaching materials for consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat. A study of the revolutionary model plays "On the Docks" and "Song of the Dragon River" can help us deepen our understanding of Chairman Mao's important instruction on the question of theory.

After the victory of the proletarian revlution, the overthrown landlord and bourgeois classes are still there to wage struggle. They "are bound to wage reckless struggle against us." This is vividly manifested in "On the Docks" and "Song of the Dragon River." Ch'ien Shou-wei, the exhausted homeless dog of imperialism, "is well disguised, mouthing sweet words." "He pays lip service to socialism but in his eart he does not forget his foreign masters." Wang Kuo-lu, the lackey to the landlord with his hands stained with blood, constantly speaks of "bearing everybody in mind," but actually dreams day and night of "his class," of the restoration of the overthrown exploiting classes. They hide within the revolutionary camps, practice plots and carry out sabotage, and constantly dream of

restoring their lost "paradise." Through these two negative images, "On the Docks" and "Song of the Dragon River" have profoundly shown that the dictatorship of the proletariat is not the termination to class struggle but the continuation of class struggle under a new form. The resistance of the landlord and bourgeois classes has become ten times more fierce because of their overthrow. We can never think that we can rest a while, have a sound sleep and engross ourselves in production because of the victory of the revolution. Only through acting like Fang Hai-chen and Chiang Shui-ying who never forget class struggle or the dictatorship of the proletariat on their journey can we remain sober-minded and high in spirits and win one victory after another in the complicated class struggle.

Lenin pointed out, "Small production engenders capitalism and the bourgeoisie continuously, daily, hourly, spontaneously, and on a mass scale." In the struggle to consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat, it is necessary not only to hit at the overthrown class enemies who practice sabotage and make trouble, but also to educate and transform the small producers and wage struggle against their capitalist tendencies. It is precisely in light of this that the "Song of the Dragon River" has molded Ch'ang-fu, image of a well-to-do middle peasant, to reveal the arduous work carried out by our Party to educate and transform the small producers.

In the countryside of our country, the socialist transformation of the ownership of the means of production has been basically completed and the peasants working on their own have become peasants working for the collective. But before collective ownership is raised to ownership by the whole people and before the remnants of private economy are wiped out, the peasants inevitably preserve certain former intrinsic characteristics of the small producers, and a section of the well-to-do peasants unavoidably harbor spontaneous tendencies toward capitalism. As Chairman Mao points out, "There is a serious tendency toward capitalism among the well-to-do peasants. This tendency will become rampant if we in the slightest way neglect political work among the peasants during the cooperative movement and for a very long period after."

Ch'ang-fu is precisely the representative of these well-to-do peasants. He "all day long runs to and from his private plot" and "worries that water from the river will lap at his door." He "only knows to stretch out his hands for compensation" and is bent on amassing a fortune and taking the capitalist road. Consequently he is used by the class enemies in the acute and complex struggle and becomes the obstacle to the damming of the river to resist drought. In the course of working on Ch'ang-fu, Chiang Shui-ying and Uncle Achien have revealed a high degree of proletarian principle and with unfurled banners, they adhere to the socialist road and criticize the capitalist tendencies. Meanwhile, they pay great attention to the Party's policies, strictly distinguish between the two types of contradictions of different nature, educate and save Ch'ang-fu from the capitalist mire and lead him to the bright golden road of socialism. The problem of transforming small producers revealed in the "Song of the Dragon River" is of realistic significance.

Socialist society is born out of the old society. But "when the old society perishes,you cannot nail the corpse of bourgeois society into a coffin and lower it into the grave. It disintegrates in our midst; the corpse rots and poisons us." The class enemies have precisely made use of these filthy things left behind from the old society and devised all ways and means to corrupt and disintegrate the combat body of the proletariat in a vain attempt to capture the waverers in our ranks. In quoting Lenin's statement that small producers spontaneously engender capitalism and the bourgeoisie, Chairman Mao has pointed out, "This also occurs among a section of the workers and a section of the Party members. Both within the ranks of the proletariat and among the personnel of state organs there are people who follow the bourgeois style of life." This warms us that in order to guard against bourgeois corruption, we must build a great wall of iron to oppose and prevent revisionism ideologically. As for the comrades who are bound by the concept of bourgeois right and who have lost their bearings for progress in their journey, we must opportunely sound the alarm and educate them so that they can awake all of a sudden and fight in unity for the victory of socialism. In this respect, the painstaking portrayal of the struggle waged by Fang Hai-chen to educate and win over the young worker Han Hsiao-ch'iang in "On the Docks" is of special significance.

Although Han Hsiao-ch'iang was born in a worker's family and brought up under the red flag, because he has slackened the transformation of his world outlook, he is discontented with his work on the docks. The class enemy Ch'ien Shou-wei discovers his ideological weakness, and vigorously instills into him such bourgeois ideas as "it's a waste of talent for a senior middle-school graduate to be a mere docker." He says, "In the past everybody looked down on this sort of work. Dockers were called 'stinking coolies'." He also makes use of the breach caused by corruption by bourgeois ideas to create the troublesome incidents of spilled sack and the wrong rice sack through his hands. When Han Hsiao-ch'iang repeats Ch'ien Shou-wei's words which are full of the bourgeois savor of corruption, Kao Chih-yang indignantly questions him, "Is this the kind of talk for a member of the working class?" He replies, "Are you insinuating that I don't talk like a member of the working class? Are you claiming I talk like a capitalist?" Here a thought-provoking question is put forth. The working class is the most advanced class. But within the ranks of workers, there are also non-proletarian ideas and if attention is not paid to the transformation of self, a section of the working class can be captured by the bourgeoisie and become bourgeois elements. When Han Hsiao-ch'iang is fooled by Ch'ien Shou-wei but still adheres stubbornly to errors, the Party organization and the old worker warmly criticize, help and educate him in time and finally pull him away from the wrong path. The struggle between Fang Hai-chen who educates, and helps Han Hsiao-ch'iang and Ch'ien Shou-wei who ingratiates himself with and corrupts Han Hsiao-ch'iang is the struggle between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie in their contention for the younger generation, the struggle waged by the proletariat to resist corruption by the bourgeoisie and preserve the purity of its own ranks, and in the final analysis, also the struggle for consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Fang Hai-chen and Chiang Shui-ying patiently educate their comrades-in-arms Chao Chen-shan and Li Chih-t'ien to continue the revolution and warmly help them free themselves from the shackles of the concept of private ownership. This has also given us tremendous enlightenment. Ch'ien Shou-wei makes use of the influence of the revisionist line in running enterprises in Chao Chen-shan's mind and the "profit target" to induce him to stop loading the seed rice for Africa and to rush through the loading of cargo on Scandinavian ships. Wang Kuo-lu makes use of Li Chih-t'ien's concept of private ownership and instructs him to sabotage the dam and shut the sluice-gate so as to sabotage the struggle against the drought. Fang Hai-chen sharply criticizes the erroneous view on going after the profit target and uses the Party's basic line to sincerely educate and enlighten Chao Chen-shan and tighten the chord of class struggle in his head. In light of Li Chih-t'ien's departmentalism, Chiang Shui-ying also uses the communist spirit to open up his ideological realm and teach him to embrace the great and far-reaching goal of liberating the whole mankind. The proletariat has defeated the corrosion of its own healthy body by the bourgeoisie and made its own ranks even more united and stronger. "On the Docks" and "Song of the Dragon River" have typically reflected this heroic struggle for consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Marx pointed out, "This kind of socialism is the proclamation of uninterrupted revolution, and of the class dictatorship of the proletariat." "On the Docks" and "Song of the Dragon River" have not only depicted the acute and complex struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines in the period of socialism but also shown that these contradictions can only be resolved through continued revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat.

After seizure of political power, the first task of the proletariat is to suppress the resistance of the exploiters. Under the dictatorship of the proletariat, both Fang Hai-chen and Chiang Shui-ying, the two basic-level cadres of the Party have the class vigilance and sober head to "guard against the adverse winds blowing in the dark corners" and "take heed of the hidden shoals and dangerous reefs when sailing the seas" and are good at discerning the counter-revolutionary features of the hidden enemies through various clues. Chiang Shui-ying becomes suspicious because of Wang Kuo-lu's familiarity with the conditions in the Rear Mountain. She sees through his sabotage activities from his suggestion to fire the kiln ahead of time and further discerns his malicious intentions from his instigating Li Chih-t'ien to shut the sluice-gate and stop the flow of water. Finally, like a dog that leaps over the wall in desperation, the enemy walks right into the trap. Fang Hai-chen discovers the enemy's fox tail from the incidents such as the rush loading of Scandinavian ships, the stacking of sacks of wheat in the open and the disruption of the transport line. From the spilled sacks of wheat, she further mobilizes the masses to look for the cause. She personally goes to the frontline to observe the tracks of the enemy, works on Han Hsiao-chiang and finally lays bare Ch'ien Shou-wei's true identity. The struggle waged by the revolutionary masses under the leadership of Fang Hai-chen and Chiang Shui-ying against the class enemies profoundly shows that as

long as we firmly bear in mind the Party's basic line, seriously study Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought and bring into full play the tremendous power of the dictatorship of the proletariat, we can identify class enemies under all kinds of disguises, overcome the resistance of the landlord and bourgeois classes and push the socialist cause forward.

In socialist society, the function of the dictatorship of the proletariat is to suppress the resistance of the exploiting classes on the one hand and at the same time help the people educate and remold themselves on a countryside scale with every one taking part, i.e., in all the classes and all the strata among the people, and wipe out the influence of domestic and foreign reactionaries. Such education and remolding call for the use of proletarian ideas to triumph over bourgeois ideas and communist ideas to triumph over capitalist idas. This is an even more important and formidable task. As Chairman Mao teaches, "The people's state protects the people. Only when the people have such a state can they educate and remold themselves by democratic methods on a countryside scale, with everyone taking part, and shake off the influence of domestic and foreign reactionaries (which is still very strong, will survive for a long time and cannot be quickly destroyed), rid themselves of the bad habits and ideas acquired in the old society, not allow themselves to be led astray by the reactionaries, and continue to advance--to advance toward a socialist and communist society."

Both "On the Docks" and "Song of the Dragon River" have prominently revealed the high communist awareness of the proletarian heroes and their noble ideological realm of not hesitating to make personal sacrifices in order to attain the far-reaching and great communist goal. They not only set an example with their own conduct and charge at the head but also use their exemplary deeds at all times and in all places to influence the masses. They use the communist spirit to educate the masses and help them free themselves from the spiritual shackles of bourgeois ideas and make the most radical rupture with the old traditional concepts. All this is of tremendous significance toward consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat and preventing capitalist restoration.

Only through liberating the whole mankind can the proletariat liberate itself. Through the image of Fang Hai-chen, "On the Docks" has eulogized the internationalist spirit of the working class in bearing the mother country in mind and keeping their eyes on the world. A most salient feature found in the person of Fang Hai-chen is that she has a mind broad enough for the storm of the Four Seas and the far-reaching and great goal of dedicating herself to the world revolution. "Don't look down on the ordinary labor of dockers. Every bale or case we load is closely linked with world revolution." It is precisely under the guidance of this noble idea of proletarian internationalism that Fang Hai-chen undertakes the commonplace labor of loading and unloading and makes use of this idea to discipline and polish her comrades-in-arms and help Han Hsiao-chiang overcome the bourgeois idea of slighting physical labor in his mind. In our era, class struggles at home and abroad are bound to echo one another and are linked together. Around the contradictions and

conflicts developed between the working class in our country that aids the African people and the class enemies that sabotage foreign aid, "On the Docks" has convincingly revealed that a proletarian revolutionary must at the same time be an internationalist. Only in this way can he maintain and carry forward the revolutionary spirit of fighting heroically for the complete liberation of the entire mankind.

Through the acute struggle of damming the river to resist the drought, the "Song of the Dragon River" has warmly eulogized the communist style of the broad masses of the poor and lower-middle peasants represented by Chiang Shui-ying in bearing the whole situation in mind and sacrificing themselves for the others. Under the condition that 90,000 mow of fertile land in the Rear Mountain region are hit by an especially serious drought unknown in a hundred years, should they resolutely carry out the decision of the county committee by damming the river to deliver water and by sacrificing their 300 mow to save the 90,000 mow in the Rear Mountain, or should they start from departmentalism, neglect the overall situation and sacrifice the 90,000 mow in the Rear Mountain in order to preserve their own 300 mow? Chiang Shui-ying's reply is, "Do away with the selfish idea of for self and practice utter devotion to others with public interest put above all else." They keep the difficulties to themselves for the convenience of the others. "Both the palm and the back of the hand are made up of the flesh of the poor and lower-middle peasants, and the fields before and behind the mountain are all fields of the people's commune." This sentence has expressed her profound feelings for the high-yield fertile land created by the masses themselves in her production brigade as well as revealed her broad mind that has a place for the broad masses of the poor and lower-middle peasants and the entire proletariat. This ideological realm is poles apart from the concept of private ownership of Ch'ang-fu who cares only for the private plot of a household, and is also clearly different from the departmentalism of Li Chih-t'ien who shows concern only for a single village and production brigade. This kind of communist style of the broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants represented by Chiang Shui-ying does not drop from the skies, and it can only be born in our socialist era of the dictatorship of the proletariat. It is the outcome of the transformation of the subjective world by the broad masses of the people under the leadership of our Party in the process of transforming the objective world and the product of opening up the narrow horizon of the small producers with communist idea. The development of this style is precisely an important path of uprooting the concept of private ownership and consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Chairman Mao teaches us, "The revolutionary literary and art force is an army which serves the political struggle and the dictatorship of the proletariat." All our revolutionary writers and artists should study with unflagging efforts Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought. They must in particular seriously study and profoundly comprehend Chairman Mao's important instruction on the question of theory, take the artistic practice of the revolutionary model plays as example, adhere to the method of creation

based on the combination of revolutionary realism with revolutionary romanticism, constantly mold towering images of proletarian heroes and contribute even greater strength toward consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat!

* * *

CRITICISM OF "BENEVOLENT GOVERNMENT"

Advocacy for "Benevolent Government" Means Opposition to Revolutionary Dictatorship

by

the theory group of the 9th Company of a certain PLA unit

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, March 14, 1975)

For hundreds and thousands of years, the followers of Confucius and Mencius have eulogized "benevolent government" in all sorts of ways. The reactionary rulers of successive dynasties all advertised themselves as practicing "benevolent government." Under the conditions of the dictatorship of proletariat, the chieftains of the opportunist line within the Party have also waved the black banner of "benevolent government." The renegade and traitor Lin Piao, imitating the tune of Confucius, made every effort to advocate "treating other with a benevolent and loving heart." With gritted teeth he cursed the dictatorship of the proletariat as "dictatorial," "autocratic," and "implementing the laws of Ch'in Shih Huang." With all reactionaries frenziedly advocating "benevolent government," what is after all their intention?

Starting from the reactionary line of "subduing one's self and returning to propriety," Confucius had advanced the so-called "rule of virtue" with "he who exercises government by means of his virtue" and "the benevolent love others" as the core for use as ideological weapon to oppose the dictatorship of the newly emerging landlord class and to uphold the system of slavery. Inheriting the mantle of Confucius, Mencius had developed the theory of "rule of virtue" and brought forward the doctrines of "benevolent government" and "enlightened rule." According to Mencius, the exercise of "benevolent government" could make the people all under heaven to willingly pledge allegiance to and die for the ruling class. If one did not practice "benevolent government," even though he might have won state power, he also could not win the support of the public and keep the empire unified. This was why he said, "It is known that states have been won by those who are not benevolent, but the empire has never been won by anyone who is not benevolent."

In history, there has never been any "benevolent government" as fabricated by people like Confucius and Mencius. The Marxist theory of the state tells us that "dictatorship is an important, cruel and sanguinary word, which is a token of the merciless life-and-death struggle between the two classes, the two worlds and the two historical periods of the world." (Lenin, "Short Commentary on Political Commentators" in Collected Works of Lenin, Vol. XXX) This is very real.

Taking the reactionary stand of the slave owners on the decline, Mencius used "benevolent government" as ideological weapon to unjustly denounce revolutionary violence with the object of abolishing the revolutionary dictatorship of the newly emerging landlord class. This base

means is actually as what Marx and Engels had mercilessly revealed in the Communist Manifesto: "Thus the aristocracy took their revenge by singing lampoons on their new master, and whispering in his ears sinister prophecies of coming catastrophe....half lamentation, half lampoon; half echo of the past, half menace of the future." The so-called "benevolent government" publicized by Mencius was the lamentation for the slave society that had already disappeared from history. His angry words that "the empire has never been won by any one who is not benevolent" were only used to intimidate the new rulers, in a desire to force them into giving up revolutionary violence and abolishing their dictatorship over the slave-owning aristocracy.

The renegade and traitor Lin Piao picked up once again the trash of "benevolent government" of the followers of Confucius and Mencius, and maliciously attacked the dictatorship of the proletariat, thus exposing his aggressive designs of a wolf in a vain attempt to subvert the dictatorship of the proletariat. He advocated "treating people with a benevolent and loving heart." But whom did he love? What he loved were the reactionary landlord and bourgeois classes that had been toppled by us and the bourgeois elements. He advocated "treating all under heaven with the ways of gentlemen and the elders." He, on the one hand, wanted us to give up continued revolution and the dictatorship of the proletariat, and on the other hand, to "pardon" and practice "benevolent government" to "those who have fallen into obscurity," and the greedy new bourgeois elements, and upstarts under the dictatorship of the proletariat, so that they could one day overthrow the dictatorship of the proletariat, restore capitalism.

The facts that the reactionaries make use of the preaching of "benevolent government" in an attempt to restore capitalism have given us a profound course of education. As far as the landlord and bourgeois classes that constantly and daily attempt to bring about restoration, the careerists and conspirators who have wormed their way into the Party to work for the interests of the exploiting classes, the new bourgeois elements and the counter-revolutionaries are concerned, the proletariat and the revolutionary people can never pardon or practice benevolent government toward them. Let the handful of old landlords and bourgeois and new bourgeois elements and the minority of people who want to make use of the bourgeois right to develop capitalism curse us as "not benevolent"! We must, under the guidance of the basic line of the Party, persevered in continued revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, strengthen the dictatorship over the bourgeoisie in political, economic, cultural and ideological and other spheres, and gradually create conditions that make it impossible for the bourgeoisie to exist or for a new bourgeoisie to arise.

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1975 SPRING EXPORT COMMODITIES FAIR

Preparations for China's 1975 Spring Export Commodities Fair Completed

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Apr. 12, 1975)

china's 1975 spring export commodities fair is ready for the projected month-long run starting this april 15.

on show in the 110,000-square-metre-floor-space building will be more than 40,000 industrial and agricultural products from all parts of china. a number of them are put on display for the first time. the stands for posts and tele-communications equipment and instruments and meters have been expanded; and the hall of light industrial products and textiles will have more varieties to show than previous fairs.

alongside of export commodities will be exhibits showing the exploits of 18 advanced units on the industrial, agricultural and medical fronts, which epitomize the achievements in the socialist revolution and construction made by the people of various nationalities in china under the guidance of chairman mao's revolutionary line.

units concerned with the fair are ready to receive guests coming from more than one hundred countries and regions on the five continents.

SELF RELIANCE

Northeast China Workers Display Spirit of Self-Reliance

(NCNA-English Shenyang, Apr. 11, 1975)

a small-tractor factory in northeast china's liaoning province has in ten years raised its annual output from 300 tractors to 12,000. it achieved this by bringing the spirit of self-reliance into play.

to help promote farm mechanization, the shenyang small-tractor factory aroused the workers to make technical innovations to raise output.

the workers made more than 1,400 technical innovations and built over 260 pieces of equipment in the 1971-1974 period. the factory did not extend its workshops

or add workers, and used only a small sum of state funds. however, it increased its productive capacity twelvefold.

the assembly workshop had very little equipment a few years ago. in the past two years, the workers have made equipment themselves and built up an automation line. they used discarded materials to make the equipment.

the small-tractor factory was formally a small workshop equipped with 40 old belt-lathes producing valves only. since the factory began to build tractors, the workers and cadres have put up building and made equipment through self-reliance. the equipment made by the workers and cadres accounts for over 60 per cent of the total.

the great proletarian cultural revolution imbued the workers and cadres with greater enthusiasm for socialism. they said: "we must produce more tractors to meet the needs of china's rapidly growing agriculture." encouraged by the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle developed by workers of the taching oilfield, national pace-setter in industry, the workers set about making technical innovations. every workshop set up its own three-in-one group of workers, cadres and technicians to take charge of the work.

once there was difficulty in producing a high-precision part of a drilling machine. someone said that this part must be processed by other factories. communist wang chung-ching, a bench worker for thirty years, said, "other units have their own tasks, and we should make this part ourselves." together with other workers, he finally processed the part by using old equipment.

DRAINAGE AND IRRIGATION

East China Province Expands Drainage and Irrigation Facilities

(NCNA-English Hangchow, Apr. 12, 1975)

a growing number of drainage and irrigation facilities in chekiang province, east china, have brought more land under irrigation and freed much from waterlogging.

by the end of 1974, the acreage drained and irrigated by pumps had reached more than one million hectares, about 56 per cent of the province's total arable land.

now a total of 70,000 kilometres of transmission lines are providing power for the irrigation machines. the combined power of motors and engines has reached 820,000 horsepower, or one hundred times what the province had before liberation.

rivers and lakes occupy more than 7 per cent of the total area of the province. but in old china, these abundant water resources were left untapped. they were sources of flood threatening two-fifths of the total arable land, while the farmland in mountainous areas was subject to drought. the peasants used only water-wheels and other clumsy tools.

there were no large water conservancy projects until after liberation when the peasants embarked on the road of socialist collectivization. in accordance with chairman mao's teaching that "irrigation is the lifeblood of agriculture", the peasants in the province have over the past two decades built 18,000 reservoirs, several hundred thousand ponds and 4,000 hydro-electric stations and increased the water storage capacity by 22,000 million cubic metres. many unruly rivers have been brought under control.

in developing power and engine driven irrigation and drainage, the province pays attention to making the projects fit for local conditions. in plains, drainage combines with irrigation; in mountainous areas, water storage combines with water-lifting and gravity irrigation. on islands, deep wells are sunk, streams dammed and ponds and reservoirs built.

the province's fast growing machinery and power industries ensures a supply of drainage and irrigation equipment. the province had only three power stations before liberation. but now in addition to a number of large and medium-sized hydro-electric stations, a large number of smaller ones are in operation, run by people's communes and production brigades. the

power for farm use in 1974 was 3.7 times that for 1965, the year preceding the great proletarian cultural revolution. among the 5,000 machinery plants in the province, many specialize in the production of irrigation and drainage equipment. there are also numerous farm machinery plants and repairshops run by the province and by counties or communes.

the principle followed by the province in developing irrigation and drainage is: "lay chief emphasis on small projects, on supplementary projects and projects undertaken by the commune and production brigade", and strive to get benefit from the project the year it is built. now over 80 per cent of the irrigation and drainage equipment of the province is owned by people's communes and production brigades. eighty-eight per cent of the funds for developing irrigation projects in haining county at the mouth of the chientang river were raised by the people's communes and brigades on their own. the state provided the rest.

adequate irrigation and drainage facilities boosted the province's grain output and industrial crop production. the province's grain output increased from 2.25 tons a hectare before liberation to 7.5 tons and above.

HEALTH CAMPAIGNS

North China County Launches Spring Patriotic Health Campaign

(NCNA-English Taiyuan, Apr. 11, 1975)

a county in north china's shansi province has launched a spring patriotic health campaign centring on wiping out pests and preventing diseases.

chishan is one of the counties best known for their successes in the patriotic health campaign. its health work, in line with chairman mao's teaching, takes the form of a mass movement with particular stress on prevention.

since spring set in, the county's taiyangtsun (sun village) production brigade, a national model in sanitation, has concentrated its energy on management of drinking water supply and disposal of nightsoil in addition to personal hygiene and household and environmental sanitation. a water tower was put up on a newly-drilled well to supply the villagers

with tap water. the brigade's subdivisions have rebuilt manure pits in which animal droppings, crop stalks, weeds and nightsoil can be better fermented for the purpose of improving fertility and killing harmful germs and cysts. they also made use of every available space to plant trees. more than 61,000 trees have been planted this spring, averaging 100 per person. the village and the fields are all surrounded by tree-belts.

office functionaries in the county have taken an active part in the campaign. using their spare time, they cleaned up refuse, white-washed walls, planted trees along the streets, and spruced up the environs generally. the county seat has now put on a new look.

a survey shows that the county as a whole has since the spring festival in mid-february tidied up 620 streets and lanes, disposed of 189,000 cart-loads of refuse and manure, and planted 11 million trees along the streets.

during the spring patriotic health campaign, the county hospital and commune clinics sent 100 medical personnel to production brigades where they joined barefoot doctors in giving inoculations and general check-ups and distributing preventive medicines.

thanks to the above efforts, the incidence of infectious diseases this spring was lower than any previous year.

MEDICINAL HERBS

Important Center of Medicinal Herbs in Central China Province

(NCNA-English Wuhan, Apr. 12, 1975)

a mountainous area in central china's hupeh province known for its abundance of medicinal herbs has developed into an important centre in this field.

it is said that shen nung, one of the legendary emperors in ancient china, tasted a hundred kinds of herbs there, so the area is named "shen nung shelf". since liberation the people's government has taken good care of the natural medicinal resources and mobilized the people to gather and grow herbs in a planned way.

more than 1,000 kinds of medicinal herbs and other medicines grow in a cluster of high mountains. there is a big supply of tangshen (radix codonopsitis), tang-kuei (angelica polymorpha), gentian (coptis chinensis) and euonymus japonicus. the area also produces precious medicines including white fungus, gastrodia elata, musk, bear's gall bladder, antlers and monkey bone.

however, in the old society, the peasants could not afford medical treatment when they fell ill despite the abundant medicinal resources in the locality. the poor were flogged or fined by the landlords and local despots whenever they ventured to pick medicinal herbs for the ill. people who made a living by gathering medicinal herbs were heavily oppressed and exploited, and many of them fell over cliffs and died. poor transport facilities and numerous customs barriers added to the difficulty in tapping the natural medicinal resources.

the people's government after liberation paid great attention to exploring the treasure house of medicinal herbs in this area and promulgated regulations to protect its medicinal resources. medicinal herbs were gathered in a planned way. herbal farms were established to stress both gathering and growing of medicinal herbs. all this has sped up the production of crude drugs. the hupeh provincial college of traditional chinese medicine plans to open a branch there which will concentrate on the pharmacology of the medicinal herbs and include a laboratory and a pharmaceutical house.

people's communes in the area have introduced some new varieties of medicinal herbs from other places and grown certain wild varieties with success. the acreage sown to ginseng, pseudoginseng, atractylic lancea, gastrodia elata and polyporus has been considerably expanded. the area is now able to supply the country with several million kilogrammes of medicinal herbs every year.

guided by chairman mao's instruction "in medical and health work, put the stress on the rural areas", medical and health work in the area has also made great progress. all the people's communes and production brigades have their own clinics, and the production teams barefoot doctors. the barefoot doctors cooperate with the local peasants in running cooperative medical service. they make specimens of medicinal herbs and popularize knowledge about them. commune members always carry with them baskets to pick medicinal herbs on their way to the fields. large quantities of medicinal herbs are collected. this lightens the burden on the collective and the commune members and helps consolidate the cooperative medical service system.

CLAY SCULPTURE

Peasants in Central China County Take to Clay Sculpture

(NCNA-English Wuhan, Apr. 12, 1975)

making figures in clay, this branch of china's famous art of sculpture, has a large following among the peasants of huangpi county in central china's hupeh province.

in the past year and more, the peasants have produced more than 2,000 clay sculptures that pulsate with the spirit of our times. giving scope to their creativeness, they are improving this time-honoured art by vivid depiction of the life and struggle of the workers, peasants and soldiers.

fifteen sculptures by the peasants were put on show at the hupeh provincial fine art and photography exhibition last year. the plates of some other works were carried in local newspapers and journals.

a group of clay sculptures traces the chinese working people's fight in different dynasties against confucius. one in the group shows hung hsuan-chiao, a heroine of the taiping revolution in the mid-nineteenth century, on a prancing horse leading an assault party against the followers of confucius and mencius. it used to be considered impossible to carve a prancing horse of clay without an armature. freeing themselves from the convention, the peasant artists ingeniously devise the composition of the sculpture. they depict the reactionary followers of confucius struck with dismay by the revolutionary storm of the masses, throwing themselves under the horse's belly. this not only brings out the lively image of the horse but cleverly solves a knotty problem in clay sculpture.

the peasants of huangpi county take to clay sculpture as one of the multiform cultural activities in their spare time. their aim is to let marxism occupy the ideological and cultural positions in the countryside and educate the masses in the image of the proletariat.

the peasant sculptors strive to introduce techniques from painting to enrich the art of clay sculpture. the sculpture, "the commune can triumph over nature", portrays a group of peasants opening the sluicegate of the commune reservior to bring a stream of water to the fields during a severe drought. the sculptor assimilates a technique in traditional brushwork suggestive of surging waves in his work to depict the gushing water as soon as the sluicegate is opened.

to illustrate the great truth that "only socialism can save china", peasants peng fa-sheng and yi hou-ching of the paotung commune made a group of coloured clay sculptures describing the miserable life of a poor peasant before liberation and the crimes perpetrated by a landlord, taking what had happened in the village as the subject matter. they brought to life the characters as well as their diverse facial expressions and gestures. the commune party committee put the sculptures on an exhibition tour of the commune's 16 production brigades. their feelings aroused by the sculptures, the commune members poured out their grievances against the old society and contrasted their past miseries with the present-day happy life. they scathingly criticized lin piao for following confucius' preachings to return to the old order and denounced his criminal attempt to restore capitalism.

the peasant sculptors of huangpi county get much help from professional artists who have run a number of short courses to give concrete guidance.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND AUSTRIA

Austrian President Sends Message of Condolence on Death of Tung Pi-wu

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 12, 1975)

rudolf kirchschlaeger, federal president of the republic of austria, sent a message yesterday to chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china, expressing profound condolences on the death of comrade tung pi-wu. the message reads:

shocked to learn of the death of mr. tung pi-wu, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china, i, on behalf of the austrian people and in my own name, beg you to accept our profound condolences.

Marxist-Leninist Party of Austria Condoles on Death of Tung Pi-wu

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 12, 1975)

the central committee of the marxist-leninist party of austria has sent a message to the central committee of the communist party of china condoling on the death of comrade tung pi-wu. the message reads:

on the occasion of the passing away of comrade tung pi-wu, we, in the name of our entire party, convey to you our deep sympathy and closest revolutionary solidarity.

Austrian Revolutionary Workers' Association (M-L) Mourns Death of Comrade Tung Pi-wu

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 12, 1975)

alfred jocha, chairman of the austrian revolutionary workers' association (marxist-leninist) has sent a message to the central committee of the communist party of china, expressing condolences on the death of comrade tung pi-wu.

the message says: "comrade tung pi-wu was one of the founders of the communist party of china." "he had persistently fought for the realization of the correct proletarian revolutionary line of chairman mao tsetung and deserves to be called a staunch communist and a model vanguard in the great chinese revolution."

"we express together with you our sorrow on this heavy loss, and will long remember comrade tung pi-wu as an outstanding proletarian revolutionary. we will learn from his revolutionary spirit and are ready to translate our sorrow into strength", the message concludes.

CHINA AND BELGIUM

Belgian Prime Minister Sends Message of Condolence on Death of Tung Pi-wu

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 12, 1975)

leo tindemans, prime minister of belgium, on april 10 sent a message to chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china, expressing profound condolences on the death of comrade tung pi-wu. the message reads:

the belgian government has learnt with much sorrow of the death of mr. tung pi-wu and beg you to accept its profound condolences on the occasion of the passing away of this great servant of state.

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CHINA AND BOLIVIA

Delegation of China Council for Promotion of International Trade Visits Bolivia

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 12, 1975)

bolivian minister of mining and metallurgy jose antonio zelaya received on april 10 the delegation of the china council for the promotion of international trade headed by its vice chairman li yung-ting and had a friendly and cordial conversation with the delegation members, according to a la paz report.

present on the occasion were vice minister of mining and metallurgy armando de urioste and others.

the chinese delegation arrived in bolivia on april 6 for a friendly visit. during its stay in the country, the delegation attended as observer the meeting of the tungsten producing countries held at the initiative of bolivia between april 7 and 9.

CHINA AND BRITAIN

Secretariat of Communist Party of Britain (M-L) Mourns Death of Comrade Tung Pi-wu

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 12, 1975)

reg birch, representing the secretariat of the communist party of britain (marxist-leninist), has sent a message to the central committee of the communist party of china, extending sincerest condolences on the death of comrade tung pi-wu. the message reads:

we, the secretariat of the communist party of britain (marxist-leninist), send our sincerest condolences to the central committee of the communist party of china on the death of comrade tung pi-wu, member of the standing committee of the political bureau of the communist party and vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress.

we share your grief at the loss of such an outstanding son of the chinese people and dedicated communist.

the passing away, with time, of the great leaders of the international communist movement only strengthens our resolve to fight more firmly for the cause we all share.

to you, his comrades-in-arms, and to his family, we express our deepest fraternal sorrow.

CHINA AND CANADA

President of Chinese Friendship Association Fetes Canadian Friendly Personage James Endicott

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 12, 1975)

chai tse-min, president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, met and feted here this evening canadian friendly personage james endicott, his son stephen l. endicott and other canadian friends. they had a cordial and friendly conversation.

chao pu-chu of chinese religious circles was present.

james endicott and his party arrived in peking on april 10 for a friendly visit to china at the invitation of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries.

CHINA AND EGYPT

Egyptian President Sends Message to Premier Chou En-lai

(NCNA-English Cairo, Apr. 11, 1975)

president anwar el sadat yesterday sent a message to chinese premier chou en-lai concerning the latest developments in the middle east situation.

the message was delivered by egyptian foreign minister ismail fahmy to chinese ambassador chang tung here yesterday.

CHINA AND EQUATORIAL GUINEA

Equatorial Guinean President Sends Message of Condolence on Tung Pi-wu's Death

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 12, 1975)

francisco macias nguema biyogo, president of the republic of equatorial guinea, sent a message to premier chou en-lai on april 10, expressing condolences on the death of comrade tung pi-wu. the message reads:

on behalf of the people, the national united workers' party and the government, of the republic of equatorial guinea and in my own name, i extend to you our condolences on the death of his excellency tung pi-wu, member of the standing committee of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china and vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china. the people of equatorial guinea are deeply grieved over the death of comrade tung pi-wu, one of the founders of the communist party of china and a great revolutionary fighter of the chinese people. please convey our sympathies to the bereaved family.

CHINA AND FINLAND

Leaders of Marxist-Leninist Groups of Finland Send Message of Condolence on Death of Comrade Tung Pi-wu

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 11, 1975)

matti puolakka, general secretary, thomas brunila, chairman, kalevi makela, vice-chairman, of the executive committee of the marxist-leninist groups of finland, have sent a message to the central committee of the communist party of china and the standing committee of the fourth national people's congress of the people's republic of china, expressing deep condolences on the death of comrade tung pi-wu. the message reads:

shocked to learn of the unfortunate death of comrade tung pi-wu, one of the founders of the communist party of china, member of the standing committee of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee and vice-chairman of the standing committee of the fourth national people's congress of the people's republic of china, we, together with you and the entire chinese people, express our deep condolences.

CHINA AND FRANCE

Chinese Vice Premier Meets New French Ambassador to China

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 11, 1975)

vice-premier teng hsiao-ping met and had a friendly conversation here this afternoon with claude arnaud, new french ambassador to china.

minister charles malo of the french embassy here was present.

present also were chu chuan-hsien, director of the protocol department, and chi tsung-hua, deputy director of the west european affairs department, of the chinese foreign ministry.

President of Chinese Friendship Association Meets and Fetes Noted French Professor

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 11, 1975)

chai tse-min, president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, met and feted here this evening prof. rene dumont, noted french agricultural scientist and member of the committee of honour of the franco-chinese friendship association. they had a warm and friendly conversation.

prof. rene dumont arrived in peking yesterday evening for a friendly visit to china as the guest of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries.

CHINA AND ITALY

Director of Chinese Pavilion at Firenze International Fair Leaves Peking for Italy

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 11, 1975)

wu yu-tien, director of the chinese pavilion at the firenze international arts and craft fair, left here for italy by air today.

Communist Party of Italy (M-L) Mourns Death of Tung Pi-wu

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 12, 1975)

the central committee of the communist party of italy (marxist-leninist) sent a message to the central committee of the communist party of china on april 5, expressing deep condolences on the death of comrade tung pi-wu. the message reads:

the central committee of the communist party of italy (marxist-leninist) convey to you our deep grief for the death of the great champion of the revolutionary cause of the world proletariat, comrade tung pi-wu, member of the c.p.c. central committee, member of the standing committee of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee and vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress.

comrade tung pi-wu devoted his whole life to fighting for the great ideals of socialism and communism. comrade tung pi-wu will live forever in the hearts of us all, inspiring us to persist in our road of struggle.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Japanese Economic Circles Delegation from Kansai Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 11, 1975)

a ten-member japanese economic circles delegation from kansai including hiromu yamamoto and magosaburo yoshimura arrived here by air this evening for a friendly visit to china at the invitation of the china council for the promotion of international trade.

it was greeted at the airport by hsiao fang-chou, vice-chairman of the host council, and wu shu-tung and other leading members of departments concerned.

present were shuku maeda, commercial counsellor of the japanese embassy here, as well as japanese friends in peking toshiko fukutomi, hiroyuki tsubaki and jinichi fujisawa.

CHINA AND KOREA

Korean Vice Premier Chong Jun Gi Stops Over in Peking On Way Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 11, 1975)

chong jun gi, vice-premier of the administrative council of the democratic people's republic of korea, and his party left peking for home by special plane this morning. vice-premier chong jun gi and his party arrived in peking yesterday evening on their way home from sri lanka.

seeing them off at the airport were chinese vice-foreign minister han nien-lung, deputy departmental directors ho chang-ming and fu shun-ho of the foreign ministry.

korean ambassador to china hyun jun keuk was present.

CHINA AND LAOS

Laos' King Sri Savang Vatthana Sends Message of Condolence on Death of Comrade Tung Pi-wu

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 12, 1975)

his majesty sri savang vatthana, the king of laos sent on april 8 a message of condolence to chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china, expressing deep condolences on the death of comrade tung pi-wu. the message reads:

i learnt with sorrow of the death of his excellency tung pi-wu, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china. in the distressing circumstances, i ask your excellency to accept my very deep condolences and sentiments of great sympathy.

CHINA AND MALAYSIA

Central Committee of Communist Party of Malaya Mourns Death of Comrade Tung Pi-wu

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 11, 1975)

the central committee of the communist party of malaya sent a message on april 5 to the central committee of the communist party of china, expressing the deepest condolences on the death of comrade tung pi-wu. the message reads:

upon learning of the unfortunate death of comrade tung pi-wu, member of the standing committee of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china, we extend to you, and through you, to the family of comrade tung pi-wu, our deepest condolences.

comrade tung pi-wu was a fine member, a founder and an outstanding leader of the communist party of china. for decades, comrade tung pi-wu, as a comrade-in-arms of chairman mao tsetung, waged a selfless struggle for the victory of the revolution in both china and the world and made immortal contributions.

the death of comrade tung pi-wu is a great loss not only to the chinese people but also to the malayan revolutionary people.

comrade tung pi-wu devoted his whole life to the great cause of communism. his revolutionary spirit and lofty integrity will be an example for us for ever.

comrade tung pi-wu, a great proletarian revolutionary of the chinese people, is immortal exclamation

Chairman of North Kalimantan Communist Party Central Committee Mourns Over Death of Comrade Tung Pi-wu

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 12, 1975)

wen ming chuan, chairman of the central committee of the communist party of north kalimantan, sent a message to the central committee of the communist party of china on april 4, expressing deep condolences on the death of comrade tung pi-wu. the message reads:

we are deeply grieved to learn of the death by illness of the great proletarian revolutionary, comrade tung pi-wu. we extend to the communist party of china, the fraternal chinese people and the family of comrade tung pi-wu our deep condolences and sincere sympathy.

comrade tung pi-wu was one of the founders of the communist party of china and an outstanding party and state leader. under the leadership of the party central committee headed by comrade mao tsetung, he upheld marxist-leninist principles, was always loyal to chairman mao tsetung's proletarian revolutionary line, fought for the democratic revolution and socialist revolution throughout his life, and dedicated his all to the great communist ideal. he served the people wholeheartedly and made immortal contributions in the course of prolonged revolutionary struggle.

the death of comrade tung pi-wu is a great loss not only to the chinese party and people but also to the international communist movement.

the communist party and revolutionary people of north kalimantan will learn conscientiously from comrade tung pi-wu's lofty revolutionary integrity, his firm proletarian party spirit and his spirit of carrying the revolution through to the end, and will unite as one, hold high the banner of marxism-leninism, mao tsetung thought, persevere on the road of using the countryside to encircle the cities and seizing political power by armed force, devote our lives to

the fight for the victory of the socialist and communist cause, and carry the revolution through to the end.

eternal glory to the great proletarian revolutionary comrade tung pi-wu and his revolutionary contributions exclamation

CHINA AND NORWAY

Workers' Communist Party (M-L) of Norway Sends Message of Condolence on Death of Comrade Tung Pi-wu

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 11, 1975)

sigurd allern, chairman of the central committee of the workers' communist party (m-l) of norway, on april 7 sent a message to the central committee of the communist party of china headed by chairman mao tsetung and the state council of the people's republic of china headed by premier chou en-lai, expressing condolences on the death of comrade tung pi-wu. the message reads:

we have received the grievous notice that comrade tung pi-wu, member of the standing committee of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee and vice-chairman of the standing committee of the 4th national people's congress has died.

comrade tung pi-wu was an outstanding communist and a revolutionary fighter who faithfully served the cause of the chinese revolution all his life. his passing is a loss to all friends of the chinese people and to the chinese revolution.

on behalf of the workers' communist party (marxist-leninists) of norway, i hereby express our condolences to the communist party of china and the people's republic of china.

CHINA AND PALESTINE

Chinese Foreign Minister Meets with Newly Appointed Head of Mission of Palestine Liberation Organization in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 12, 1975)

chinese foreign minister chiao kuan-hua today met with hamad abdul aziz aydi, newly appointed head of the mission of the palestine liberation organization in peking and accepted his letter of credence. the out-going head of the mission munier ibrahim hmoud was present on the occasion. foreign minister chiao kuan-hua had a cordial and friendly conversation with them.

present were the foreign ministry's acting director of the department of west asian and north african affairs chou chueh and deputy director of the protocol department fu shun-ho.

hamad abdul aziz aydi arrived in peking on april 6.

CHINA AND SIERRA LEONE

Sierra Leone Vice President and Prime Minister Sends Message of Condolence on Tung Pi-wu's Death

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 12, 1975)

sorie ibrahim koroma, vice-president and prime minister of sierra leone, yesterday sent a message to the chinese government and people on behalf of sierra leonean president siaka stevens, expressing condolences on the death of comrade tung pi-wu. the message reads:

i would like, on behalf of his excellency the president, dr. siaka stevens, and the government and people of sierra leone, to extend, to the government and people of the people's republic of china, our deepest feelings of regret at the death of tung pi-wu, member of the standing committee of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china and vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress. i have no doubt that your great people will always remember the contribution this veteran and illustrious son of the soil made towards the advancement of socialism in china and the development of sino-african solidarity. permit me to extend my personal condolences to his bereaved family, the party, the government and the people of the people's republic of china. highest consideration.

CHINA AND SRI LANKA

General Secretary of Communist Party of Ceylon
Mourns Death of Comrade Tung Pi-wu

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 11, 1975)

n. sanmugathasan, general secretary of the communist party of ceylon, sent a message on april 5, to the central committee of the communist party of china, expressing on behalf of the communist party of ceylon heartfelt condolences on the death of comrade tung pi-wu.

the message says that we pay our respect to comrade tung pi-wu's revolutionary life dedicated to the cause of the chinese people.

Central Committee of Communist Party of Sri Lanka (M-L) Mourns Death of Comrade Tung Pi-wu

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 11, 1975)

the central committee of the communist party of sri lanka (marxist-leninist) has sent a message to the central committee of the communist party of china, expressing the deepest condolences on the death of comrade tung pi-wu.

the message says that comrade tung pi-wu devoted his entire life to the liberation of the chinese people and to the cause of communism. his death is a great loss to the communist party of china and to the international communist movement.

the message says: in the present excellent international situation in which countries want independence, nations want liberation and people want revolution, we should consolidate and develop the unity of the international marxist-leninist movement, build the broadest united front against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism, and in particular against hegemonism of the two superpowers -- the united states and the soviet union -- and strive for still greater victories.

CHINA AND TURKEY

Turkish President Mourns Tung Pi-wu's Death

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 12, 1975)

fahri s. koruturk, president of the republic of turkey, has sent a message of condolence to chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china, extending sincere condolences on the death of comrade tung pi-wu. the message reads:

it is with great grief that i have learned of the passing away of his excellency mr. tung pi-wu, vice chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china.

on this sad occasion i hasten to extend to your excellency my sincere condolences and deepest sympathy.

CHINA AND US

Chairman of Central Committee of US October League (M-L) Sends Message of Condolence on Death of Comrade Tung Pi-wu

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 12, 1975)

michael klonsky, chairman for the central committee of the u.s. october league (marxist-leninist), sent on april 8 a message to the state council of the people's republic of china, expressing deep condolences on the death of comrade tung pi-wu. the message reads:

the october league (marxist-leninist) sends its deep condolences upon the death of tung pi-wu, member of the central committee and of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china and vice-chairman of the standing committee of the 4th national people's congress of the people's republic of china. tung pi-wu served the people of china his whole life and his death is a great loss to them and to the working and oppressed people the world over. his life stands as an inspiration to all of us.

CHINA AND VIETNAM

Charge d'Affaires Ad Interim Tran Binh Holds Press Conference in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 11, 1975)

tran binh, charge d'affaires ad interim of the embassy of the republic of south viet nam in peking, held a press conference for chinese and foreign correspondents in the embassy here today. the press conference was on the april 7 statement of the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam.

at the press conference, charge d'affaires a.i. tran binh sternly condemned the u.s. government for bringing into south viet nam more weapons, ammunition and means of war, and at the same time fabricating the so-called problems of "evacuation of refugees" and "protection" of americans.

he pointed out that the so-called problems of "refugee" and "protection" of americans fabricated by the u.s. were a new treacherous scheme for intervention in affairs of south viet nam. the u.s. has seriously violated the paris agreement, opposed the vietnamese people's right to self-determination, grossly trampled underfoot the human rights and international law. it has been indignantly and strongly condemned by the people and public opinion the world over.

the charge d'affaires a.i. resolutely demanded that the u.s. government stop at once its forcible evacuation and withdraw all its warships from south vietnamese territorial waters, end its military involvement and intervention in the internal affairs of south viet nam, strictly respect and scrupulously implement the paris agreement on viet nam.

however perfidious was the scheme resorted to by the ford administration, it could not save the nguyen van thieu clique from its inevitable disintegration, he added.

charge d'affaires a.i. tran binh answered questions raised by journalists and distributed copies of the april 7 statement of the provisional revolutionary government of the r.s.v.n.

nguyen trong vinh, ambassador of the democratic republic of viet nam to china, attended the press conference.

Jen-min Jih-pao Commentary: Plots Cannot Be Covered Up by Lies

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 13, 1975)

"people's daily" today carries an article by its commentator, entitled "plots cannot be covered up by lies". the full text of the article reads:

at a time when the south viet nam patriotic army and people are winning great victories in severely punishing the nguyen van thieu clique for its violation of the paris agreement and when the saigon puppet troops are put to rout again and again, the u.s. government hurriedly dishes up and makes a big fuss about the so-called south vietnamese refugee issue, and has sent troops and warships in connection with the question of "evacuating" the americans. this merits a close watch by all nations and people who are concerned with the safeguard of the paris agreement. on april 7 and 8, the foreign ministries of the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam and the democratic republic of viet nam issued statements respectively sternly denouncing the u.s. government for scheming in relation to these two issues. the chinese people express firm support for these statements exclamation

the so-called south vietnamese refugee issue is contrived exclusively by the u.s. government and the nguyen van thieu clique. in fact, the broad masses of people in the newly-liberated areas in south viet nam enthusiastically welcome liberation, warmly support the people's administration and life has quickly returned to normal for the people. these facts constitute a resounding slap on the face of the fabricator of the lie about "refugees from communism". if there are refugees in south viet nam, it is precisely the result of the atrocities perpetrated by the nguyen van thieu clique under u.s. support. it is precisely this clique when its troops were put to rout that forced the people at the point of the bayonet to follow them in their retreat. it made tens of thousands of people homeless and caused thousands of them to die of hunger and diseases or get killed. it should be pointed out that the fuss the u.s. government made about refugees has the ulterior motive of helping the nguyen van thieu clique to gather manpower and material resources for continuing the war.

similarly, there are also vicious designs on the so-called question of "evacuation and protection of americans". as is well known, after the signing of the paris agreement, the u.s. government, in violation of the agreement, sent over 20,000 military personnel

in the guise of civilian personnel to south viet nam to take part in the crime of violating the paris agreement by the nguyen van thieu clique. these americans should, of course, have been withdrawn in entirety immediately after the signing of the agreement. if the united states really wants to evacuate them, it can be easily done. but, the u.s. government not only did not do so. on the contrary it recently dispatched over 20 warships including missile carrying cruisers, aircraft carriers, destroyers, amphibious and supply ships, and several thousand "ready-to-fight" marines, swarming on the waters of south viet nam. in so doing, the u.s. government is only trying to intimidate and put pressure on the south vietnamese people under the pretext of so-called "evacuation" of americans.

the april 7 statement of the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam sternly reveals that the u.s. government's so-called "refugee" problem in south viet nam and its "plan" for "evacuation" of americans are out-and-out new plots to meddle in south viet nam. the u.s. government tries to achieve its criminal aim of saving the nguyen van thieu clique and prolonging the war by resorting to the trick of slandering the just struggle of the south vietnamese people and deceiving world public opinion, including u.s. public opinion. undoubtedly, such schemes will never succeed.

the correct way to settle the south viet nam question now is that the u.s. government must immediately withdraw all the u.s. warships from the waters of south viet nam, stop all its involvement in south viet nam and all its interference in the internal affairs of south viet nam, thoroughly respect and strictly implement the paris agreement on viet nam and let the vietnamese people solve their own problems themselves without any foreign interference.

it is necessary to learn from historic lessons. in the 70's of the 20th century, the anti-colonialism, anti-imperialism, and anti-hegemony revolutionary tide is sweeping the four oceans and five continents. the "gunboat policy" has long gone bankrupt. for its aggression on viet nam, the united states has in the past years spent more than 200,000 million u.s. dollars on war expenditures and sent more than half a million u.s. troops in the maximum. but all this cannot block the victorious development of the vietnamese people's just struggle. to sent a few warships to intimidate and increase a little the amount of u.s. dollars for bolstering up the puppets now can by no means hold up the pace of the triumphant advance of the south vietnamese peope. victory undoubtedly belongs to the heroic vietnamese people.

CHINA AND YEMEN (YAR)

Yemen Arab Republic Leader Mourns Death of
Comrade Tung Pi-wu

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 12, 1975)

ibrahim mohamed hamdi, chairman of the command council of the yemen arab republic sent a message on april 10 to chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china, expressing sincere condolences on the death of comrade tung pi-wu. the message reads:

we have learnt with deep sorrow of the death of tung pi-wu, member of the standing committee of the political bureau of the communist party of china. on behalf of the yemeni people, the yemeni government and the command council, i extend to you, the central committee of the communist party of china and the friendly chinese people, our sincere condolences.

CHINA AND ZAMBIA

New Zambian Ambassador Presents Credentials
to Chairman of NPC Standing Committee
Chu Teh

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 11, 1975)

andreya sylvester masiye, new ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the republic of zambia to china, today presented his credentials to chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress.

p.l. kasanda, minister-counsellor of the zambian embassy in peking, was present on the occasion.

present also were chinese vice-minister of foreign affairs ma wen-po and deputy departmental directors chou ming-chi and kao chien-chung of the foreign ministry.

Zambian President Sends Message of Condolence on Tung Pi-wu's Death

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 12, 1975)

zambian president k.d. kaunda sent a message to premier chou en-lai on april 9, expressing condolences on the death of comrade tung pi-wu. the message reads:

i have heard of the death of former acting chairman of the people's republic of china, mr. tung pi-wu.

the death of mr. tung pi-wu robs china and the rest of progressive mankind of a veteran revolutionary and a major source of courage and wisdom. this gives us all the determination to fight imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism till final victory.

please convey to the chinese people and the family of the late tung the condolences of the zambian people and my own on the sad occasion of the death of that heroic veteran revolutionary and member of the standing committee of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china.

SURVEY OF PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA PRESS

April 25, 1975 No. 5839

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* NATIONAL *
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THEORY OF HEAT DEATH OF THE UNIVERSE

Spurious Science Is Unable To Cover Up the Political and Spiritual Bankruptcy of the Bourgeoisie

- Commenting on the "theory of heat death of the universe" and its new variety today

by

the theory group of the Physics Department of the Peking Normal College

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Lenin pointed out, "The reactionary intention is engendered by progress in science itself....What is most noteworthy is that the bourgeois representatives of good breeding, like a drowning man catching at a straw, attempt to use most ingenious means to artificially preserve or look for the foundation for the absurd and unthinkable phenomena caused by ignorance, obstruction and capitalist contradiction, and the faith engendered among the masses of the people at the lower level."

The emergence of each important scientific achievement in history is invariably accompanied by a violent struggle between idealism and materialism, between metaphysics and dialectics. The reactionary classes always deliberately distort the new achievements in science and concoct all kinds of spurious scientific fallacies for use as their ideological weapon against the revolutionary people. After the middle of the 19th century, there appeared in Europe the "theory of heat death of the universe" which was an idealist fallacy concocted by the bourgeoisie for benumbing the revolutionary will of the proletariat and the working people at a time capitalism headed from the period of ascendancy to the period of reaction. Today, the "theory of heat death of the universe" and its new variety,

"doomsday theory," have spread once again in the imperialist and social-imperialist countries. This is a reflection of the reactionary and moribund nature of the bourgeoisie and modern revisionism in the ideological sphere.

In 1867 the German physicist Clausius, in the course of discussing the second law of heat, that is, the "theory of the increase of entropy," wrote, "We should deduce this conclusion, namely, in all natural phenomena, the total value of entropy, as is always the case, can only be increased but cannot be reduced. Consequently, in regard to the process of changes going on at any time and in any place, we derive a simple law as expressed below: the attainment of a certain maximum value in the chart of entropy of the universe." "When the universe reaches this state, no more great changes can take place, and the universe at that time will be in a certain state of inertia or death." This means that all other types of energy in the universe will ultimately be transformed into heat, and heat will again be diffused from the part with a high temperature to the part with a low temperature. In the end, the temperature will be equal everywhere in the universe and the entropy will reach the maximum value. Because of this, all kinds of motion, mechanical, optical, electro-magnetic and chemical, as well as processes of changes in life, etc., will come to an end, and the universe will be ushered into the state of "heat death" or the realm of no difference.

The "theory of heat death of the universe" has provided a spurious scientific basis for the "genesis theory" and the "doomsday theory" publicized by religions. Therefore, no sooner it appeared, it was accordingly applauded by the Pope. Many idealist philosophers, physicists and theologists afterward also successively publicized and extolled this fallacy. For example, the idealist physicist Jones of England wrote, "Like the mortal, the only possible life of the universe lies in its movement toward the grave." In 1955, an article entitled "The Dreadful Judgment" published by a certain newspaper of the West claimed that mankind would be "completely destroyed by fire" and that "science...has foreseen the relentless end of the universe in the extinction of all kinds of life." They precisely used this kind of spurious scientific propaganda to oppose the theory of dialectical materialism and to disseminate pessimism so as to benumb the revolutionary will of the people and attain the goal of upholding the bourgeois rule and opposing the proletarian revolution.

As soon as the "theory of heat death of the universe" was cast forth, the great teacher Engels promptly made a solemn criticism of it. In a letter dated March 21, 1869, to Marx, Engels wrote, "The transformation of natural forces and especially the transformation of heat energy into a mechanical force has in Germany become the basis of a most absurd theory....This theory holds that the world is getting colder and colder as the temperature draws closer and closer to a state of equilibrium in the universe. Therefore, there will appear in the end a time in which all forms of life no longer can survive, and the whole world will be made up of frozen globes revolving around one another." Subsequently, in his brilliant work "Dialectics of Nature," Engels also made a thorough

criticism of the "theory of heat death of the universe" from the dialectical materialist stand.

Engels pointed out that the "theory of heat death of the universe" runs counter to the theory of conservation and transformation of momentum. According to Clausius' viewpoint, the universe will in the end be at rest and in a state of equilibrium. Then, from where does motion begin? And how are the present multiple forms of motion engendered? This can only be attributed to a mysterious "impulse from outside." This is also to say that in the universe there is no conservation of momentum or energy. Momentum or energy is created and also can be destroyed. As Engels exposed, "Clausius' second law, etc., however it may be formulated, shows energy as lost, qualitatively if not quantitatively....The world clock has to be wound up, then it goes on running until it arrives at a state of equilibrium from which only a miracle can set it going again."

Engels also pointed out that Clausius' viewpoint concerning the dissipation of heat is a typical example of metaphysical thinking. He saw only the aspect that the form of motion is transformed into heat which is dissipated into space, but did not see that there is in heat also the aspect of transformation into other forms of motion and concentration once again for action. He thus held that the universe will go on to cool down and finally come to the state in which absolutely no change will take place. "Then, it is natural that there is absolutely no way to explain and even to understand the incandescent state which constitutes the initial starting point of cooling, and consequently, it is necessary to assume the existence of God. Newton's first impulse is thus turned into the first incandescent state." Because of this, Clausius' viewpoint on dissipation of heat necessarily headed from metaphysics toward ecclesiasticism and brought about the unobstructed interflow of science and theology, thus demonstrating the religious dogma that "there is God" and that "the universe is created by God." This spurious scientific conclusion was bound to be used by the reactionary forces to attack materialism. This was seen through by Engels right from the beginning. Engels wrote, "I now predict that the priests will seize hold of this theory and regard it as the latest achievement of materialism. I also can think of nothing else more foolish than this."

Engels held that the motion of matter forever possesses the infinite possibility of being transformed from one form of motion into another form of motion, and that the process leading to the dissipation of energy in the universe is necessarily linked closely with the process leading to the concentration of energy. He scientifically envisioned that "heat radiating into space surely can, through a certain path (to pinpoint this path will be the task of natural science in the future) be transformed into another form of motion, and in form of motion, it can be concentrated and put in action once again."

These expositions of Engels' have defended this dialectical materialist theory on the conservation of momentum quantitatively and qualitatively. In addition to refuting the philosophical foundation of the "theory of heat death of the universe," it has also provided revelation in orientation for the development of natural science.

A review of these expositions by Engels today is of great significance to our guiding the struggle against the bourgeoisie on the political and ideological fronts and in the sphere of natural science, and to the realization of the all-round dictatorship of the proletariat over the bourgeoisie.

Engels said, "In the eyes of Marx, science plays the role of an impetus in history and is a revolutionary force." The development of natural science constantly reveals the objective laws in the natural world. It not only has demonstrated and enriched the dialectical materialist world outlook and strengthened the position of the proletariat in the ideological sphere, but also has given impetus to the development of the productive forces and brought about social progress. This necessarily arouses the panic of the reactionary forces, and they desperately try to take over the battlefront of natural science so as to turn it into their "obedient slave girl" and make it serve the interests of their reactionary classes. On the one hand, they try their utmost to obstruct the progress of natural science and ruthlessly persecute the progressive natural scientists. On the other hand, they devise all ways and means to harmonize the clash between natural science and idealism, distort and castrate the accomplishments in natural science, and fabricate all kinds of spurious science to "demonstrate by natural science" their reactionary social and political viewpoints. Clausius' "theory of heat death of the universe" is a kind of spurious science in the service of the reactionary political trend of thought.

In recent years, due to the continuous intensification of all kinds of inherent contradictions of imperialism and social-imperialism, they are beset with troubles internally and externally and find the going tougher and tougher with each passing day. They therefore mobilize the "scholars" in their employ to fabricate all kinds of spurious scientific themes, such as "the doomsday," so as to cover up the social origin of all kinds of contradictions, whip up religious fanaticism and benumb the revolutionary fighting spirit of the people, in a vain attempt to prolong temporarily the life of their reactionary rule.

In 1941, the bourgeois biologist C.K. Darwin announced in his book, "A Million Years To Come," that in the face of the laws of nature from which mankind cannot escape, besides the gloomy future of poverty and despair, there is no other way out. He said that coal and petroleum would be exhausted through use, and soil fertility will be used up through excessive cultivation. The majority of people will live on the brink of starvation, not knowing today what will be in store for them tomorrow, and will fight violently for what little things that are still left.

Today, aren't the newspapers and magazines of the West and Soviet revisionism full of such pessimistic and panicky themes as "the environment crisis," "the ecological disaster," "the exhaustion of the source of energy," "the grain crisis," etc.? They blame production, scientific technique, the population development in the Third World and the changes in climate for these so-called "global crises" and "explosive catastrophes." They clamor that these "crises" "cannot be checked and are bound to destroy mankind in the end."

In accordance with the call of the Pope for conducting "scientific observations" on the "collapse of the universe and the destruction of the world," some bourgeois "scholars" in recent years hold that the universe is expanding all the time and is consistently in the process of cooling down. In the end, there can be left only the wreckage of some celestial bodies with neither heat nor light.

Similar to the birth of the "theory of heat death of the universe," all the themes appearing today, such as "the crisis of mankind," "doomsday," etc., are without exception donning the mantle of "science" to serve bourgeois politics. For the sake of grabbing profits and money to gratify their insatiable desire for exploitation, imperialism and social-imperialism frenziedly plunder and wantonly extract natural resources, and sweat the working people. They expend abundant financial and material resources on aggression against other countries, the suppression of the people's revolution and military objectives in their contention for world hegemony. This is bound to meet strong resistance from the people in their own countries and the people of the world, thus accelerating the extinction of the capitalist and imperialist systems. Under the predicament of "flowers fall off do what one may," they view the development of the universe and the future of mankind with the psychology of gloom and despair, and arbitrarily describe the disintegration of the capitalist system and the inevitable extinction of the bourgeoisie as the "end" of the world and the "limit" of mankind. They try their utmost to distort the accomplishments of modern science, fabricate all kinds of "science" myths based on pessimism and faith in principle, play up the terror of the mysterious natural forces, and touch off the psychology that "the world is bound to be destroyed." They vainly try to make people believe that there is no meaning at all in waging revolutionary struggle for a bright future, and that they can only "hold in awe the ordinances of heaven" and pray to God for blessing. This is precisely as Engels had exposed long ago: "The political and spiritual bankruptcy of the bourgeoisie is also not a secret even to themselves."

Large numbers of historical and living antecedents show that in class society, natural science cannot be divorced from class struggle. Although there is no class nature in the phenomena and laws of nature themselves, when the natural scientists recognize these phenomena and laws and sum them up into specific theories of natural science, they invariably have to seep in the class consciousness of man and serve the class to which they belong. The "doomsday," "the limit of mankind," "the creation of the world by God" and other fallacies have all been put forward according to their political objectives, and have all been used without exception by the bourgeoisie to resist the class struggle of the proletariat.

This violent struggle between the two classes and the two ideological lines in the sphere of natural science also shows that "no matter what kind of attitude is adopted by the natural scientists, they are still dominated by philosophy." Although many natural scientists proclaim that they reject all kinds of philosophy and "stand above" the struggle between materialism and idealism, this actually cannot be done. The question lies

only in what kind of philosophy they are guided by. It was precisely under the duress of the idealist and metaphysical viewoint that there was no possibility for Clausius to recognize clearly the infinitude of the universe and the eternity of the capacity for motion and transformation, and he therefore came to the absurd conclusion of "heat death" of the universe. On these questions, there is sharp antagonism between dialectical materialism and idealism and metaphysics.

Dialectical materialism holds that the universe is the universal, eternal material world that extends infinitely in space and develops infinitely in time. The theory of the infinitude of the universe as verified by the prolonged development of philosophy and natural science is the materialist world outlook. The infinitude of the universe in space has precluded the existence of the spiritual world. The infinitude of the universe in time has negated any activity pertinent to the creation of the world by God. Therefore, faith in the infinitude of the universe means adherence to materialist aetheism. The well-known Legalist figures in Chinese history, such as Wang Ch'ung, Chang Heng, Liu Tsung-yüan and Wang Fu-chih, all had advanced the thinking on the infinitude of the universe. Conversely, any theme advocating the finiteness of the universe can in essence only adapt itself to the needs of religions and the reactionary forces. Shao Yung, a scholar devoted to the study of the classics with a philosophical approach of Northern Sung, not only put forward the viewpoint that "there is an end" to the universe and "there is the beginning as well as the end," but also had alleged that 129,600 years formed one cycle in the destruction of the universe and the re-creation of the world by God. Similarly, the "theory of heat-death of the universe," the "theory of the expansion of the universe," etc., have all "demonstrated" without exception "the world on the other shore" and "activity for the creation of the world."

Dialectical materialism holds that objective things are characterized by infinite deelopment and infinite transformation. This capacity for transformation will never disappear. "Conservation in all processes is relative, but changeability marked by the transformation of one process into other processes is absolute." The infinitely variable forms of motion can never be unified in one single process of motion. Heat transformed from other forms of energy necessarily would be transformed again into other forms of motion and brought into action once again under given conditions. Motion will never "disappear," the source of energy will never "dry up," and the infinite universe also will never "die" or "draw to the end."

"The green mountains cannot block it,and it flows after all eastward." No matter how the idealists may cudgel their brains to fabricate all kinds of spurious scientific fallacies, the political and spiritual bankruptcy of the bourgeoisie also cannot be covered up. The dialectical materialist theory of conservation and transformation of momentum has smashed the idealist, nihilist and pessimistic fallacies of all descriptions and fully revealed the dialectics of the course of nature. It forever encourages people to show full confidence in constantly recognizing and mastering the concrete laws governing the transformation of

all forms of motion into each other, in reforming nature and tapping resources according to the objective laws, in actively promoting the development of natural conditions in a direction favorable to mankind, and in creating a better future through struggle!

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What Is Called the "Theory of Heat Death of the Universe"?

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, April 14, 1975)

The "theory of heat death of the universe" is a reactionary theory of the bourgeoisie that appeared in the second half of the 19th century when capitalism headed from the period of ascendancy to the period of reaction. It prophesies that the universe will in the end be dead, and it is therefore a variety of the "doomsday theory" publicized by idealist theology.

The "theory of heat death of the universe" is a reactionary theory that appeared in the course of establishing the theory of thermodynamics. In 1852, when the English physicist Thomson applied the theory of thermodynamics in analyzing the law governing the transformation of heat and power, he first put forward this erroneous assertion that "there is a general tendency for mechanical energy to get scattered and lost in the material world." This was the earliest exposition of the idea of the "theory of heat death of the universe." In 1865, the German physicist Clausius formally introduced the term "entropy." He absurdly stated that "the basic law of the universe can simply be described as" "the heading of the entropy of the universe toward the maximum value." In 1867, Clausius further developed his fallacy and suggested that when the entropy of the universe reached the maximum value, "no more major changes can take place and the universe will by that time be in a certain state of inertia or death." This means that all forms of motion in the universe will in the end be turned into heat, and heat will scatter and escape from the part with a high temperature to the part with a low temperature. In the end, there will be a state of heat equilibrium marked by the disappearance of difference in temperature in all places. By that time, all energy no longer can be utilized, all macroscopic changes will end, and the universe will be ushered into the state of extinction (heat death).

The "theory of heat death of the universe" has not the least scientific foundation. It repudiates the conservation of energy and the eternity of motion in the universe. It repudiates the infinitude of the universe and the multiform motion of matter. It dons the mantle of "science" to publicize their religious "doomsday" fallacy, is a portrayal of the pessimism and despair of the bourgeoisie which is daily on the decline of its own future, and is a reflection the political, economic and ideological crises of capitalism in the ideological field.

No sooner the "theory of heat death of the universe" was cast forth, it was promptly and sternly criticized by Engels. He strongly condemned this fallacy in his letter to Marx in 1869. Subsequently, Engels also made in his great work "Dialectics of Nature" an all-round and profound refutation of the reactionary viewpoints of Clausius and others. However, for more than a hundred years, the bourgeois scholars and theologists still made constant use of this wornout weapon to attack the proletariat. The modern imperialists and revisionists have also spared no effort in advocating

and utilizing the "theory of heat death of the universe" and its varieties to create counter-revolutionary public opinion. Consequently, our serious study and comprehension of Engels' expositions criticizing the "theory of heat death of the universe" and our continuance in deeply and thoroughly criticizing this fallacy and its varieties are of great significance to realizing the all-round dictatorship of the proletariat over the bourgeoisie.

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THEORY OF CATASTROPHE CAUSED BY NINE PLANETS FORMING ONE LINE

Refuting the Theory of Catastrophe Caused by "Nine Planets Forming One Line"

by

Li Yüan (黎元) and Chang Yü (张宇)

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, April 14, 1975)

Recently, some astronomers of the West have talked at length about "the nine planets forming one line." They nonsensically claim that when the nine major planets of the solar system move to one side of the sun to form one line in 1982, the rotation of the earth on its own axis will suddenly be "retarded," and this will bring about catastrophic earthquakes, and the earth also will be "hit devastating blows." This is all nonsense!

In Chinese history, there had long ago been the theory of "the stringing together of five planets." In the early years of Western Han, the Legalist line occupied the dominant position, and there was greater development of astronomy in China. At that time, it was discovered that after every specific period of time, the five major planets of the Venus, the Jupiter, the Mercury, the Mars and the Saturn would move along a straight line. Sometimes, they also would fall in line with the Sun and the Moon, and the seven of them would lie along one straight line. This was called "the stringing together of five planets" or "the seven luminaries sharing the same bearing."

Toward the last years of Western Han, out of their political needs, the followers of the Confucian school arbitrarily applied a coat of mysticism to the natural phenomena. They claimed that "the stringing together of five planets," or "the seven luminaries sharing the same bearing" was a "good omen," like the appearance of rare flowers and herbs, the dragon, the phoenix and the unicorn, while the solar eclipse, the lunar eclipse, the comet, the meteor and earthquake were the "uncanny" signs of catastrophe. When the Confucian scholar Liu Hsin formulated the "San T'ung Calendar," he artificially selected this "auspicious day" of the "stringing together of five planets" as the starting point of his calendar. For the sake of complying with the "ancient instructions" in the "Yüeh Ling" chapter of the Book of Rites, he went so far as to ignore the realities of production and reverse such solar terms as "Rain Water" and "Excited Insects," "Clear and Bright" and "Grain Rains." He thought that only in this way could "the source of the great undertaking" and "the ways of heaven and man" in the Book of Changes and the Spring and Autumn Annals be conformed to. However, the earth did not change its orbit and the four seasons according to the will of Confucius and his followers, and the signs of "good omen" also could not prevent the collapse of the slavery system.

Today, the bourgeoisie of the West have again talked at length about the theory of catastrophe caused by "nine planets forming one line,"

as though "doomsday" were about to arrive. No matter whether the "nine planets forming one line" (with the sun taken as the center) or the "stringing together of five planets (with the earth taken as the center at that time) is spoken of, it is itself but an astronomical phenomenon referring to the movement of several planets (nine or five) in the solar system to a certain position in space to form one straight line. However, the same natural phenomenon was played up by the idealists as "good omen" yesterday, but is clamored as the "advent of catastrophe" today.

The theory of catastrophe caused by "nine planets forming one line," like the "good omen" of the "stringing together of five planets," fundamentally does not hold water. As is known by modern astronomical data, based on a rough calculation, the cycle of "nine planets forming one straight line" appears once in about 179 years. The earth has been in existence for several thousand million years, and the history of mankind is also more than one million years long. Over this long period of time, the phenomenon of "nine planets forming one line" had taken place countless times, but the earth is still rotating and revolving and mankind is still going forward. The facts show that the prophecy that the phenomenon of "nine planets forming one line" would lead to the destruction of the earth and the existinction of mankind is sheer nonsense.

There is also no foundation to the claim that the phenomenon of "nine planets forming one line" would cause catastrophic earthquake. As is known to all, China is a country that has gone through many earthquakes and has rich and complete records of earthquakes in history. This has provided us with something to fall on in examining the truth or falsity of the theory of catastrophe caused by "nine planets forming one line." Based on the reckoning that the cycle of "nine planets forming one line" comes once in about 179 years, from the year 780 B.C. when an earthquake was recorded up to the present, this phenomenon of "nine planets forming one line" has occurred as many as fifteen times. However, over the course of more than 2,000 years, although major earthquakes of the intensity of seven and above had occurred many times, they actually did not take place at the time of "nine planets forming one line." Up to the present, among the recorded earthquakes in the world, the biggest one was an earthquake of an intensity of 8.9 that occurred at the sea to the west of Ecuador in America. But this biggest earthquake also had nothing to do with the phenomenon of "nine planets forming one line," and was much less an earthquake that could destroy the earth. Up to the present, although earthquakes have occurred on the earth, the earth has not ceased rotating and revolving and the "doomsday" has not arrived. On the contrary, those bourgeois "prophets" had one after another been consigned to the garbage pile of history together with their idealist brains.

Naturally, the gravitational pull between planets did have some effect on the occurrence of certain earthquakes. But we can never exaggerate without limits this role under specific conditions. The theory of catastrophe caused by "nine planets forming one line" has entirely negated the decisive role of the internal factors and has one-sidedly exaggerated the external factors. As far as the earth is concerned, the most important effect of gravitational pull comes from the sun and the moon. Although

other planets also have a part to play, because they lie farther away from the earth and they themselves are also rather small in mass, their influence is very weak. According to astronomical computations, even though the nine major planets form one straight line, the maximum value of their influence is also nothing more than one in several ten thousand parts of the influence of the moon on the earth. Since even the influence of the moon on the earth does not play the decisive role, there is little chance that other planets will do so.

Lenin pointed out, "The factional struggle in philosophy is in the final analysis manifested in the tendencies and ideological systems of antagonistic classes in modern society." In the last years of Western Han, the reactionary Confucianists publicized the good omen of "the stringing together of five planets" to fool the people for the purpose of upholding the feudal society that gradually headed toward reaction. At present, amidst the clamors about "the energy crisis," "the food crisis," etc., there has also been added the hubbub of "the earth crisis." This is actually done for the purpose of passing to others the responsibility for the political and economic crises which they have no way to solve. It is the inevitable reflection of the approaching doom of capitalist society and is also a means used by the bourgeoisie to benumb the fighting spirit of the revolutionary people and to wage a death-bed struggle.

Like the publicity of the "stringing together of five planets" as a good omen by the Confucian school, the publicity of the theory of catastrophe caused by "nine planets forming a line" by the bourgeoisie of the West is also of no avail. Countries want independence, nations want liberation and the people want revolution. This has become the trend of historical development that cannot be stemmed. The unity of the people of the Third World and their struggle against hegemony are constantly growing and progressing. As was pointed out by the great teacher Lenin, "no force in the world can prevent the collapse of capitalism and obstruct the defeat of the bourgeoisie by the working class."

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ANSHAN STEEL CONSTITUTION

Advance Under the Glorious Banner of the Charter of the Anshan Iron and Steel Company

by

the theory group of the Ministry of Metallurgical Industry
and the theory group of the CCP Anshan Municipal Committee

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, March 22, 1975)

Under the excellent situation prevailing at home and abroad, we are greeting with militant exhilaration and joy of victory the 15th anniversary of the birth of the Charter of the Anshan Iron and Steel Company. In the past fifteen years, particularly after the great proletarian cultural revolution and the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, the Chinese workers have, by raising high the glorious banner of the Charter of the Anshan Iron and Steel Company, maintaining the continued revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and uniting in battle, have scored brilliant achievements in the socialist revolution and socialist construction under the guidance of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line.

The Charter of the Anshan Iron and Steel Company was born in the violent struggle between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie, between socialism and capitalism and between Marxism and revisionism. During the latter part of the fifties and the early part of the sixties, the whole Party and the whole people, under the wise leadership of the great leader Chairman Mao and the guidance of the general line for socialist construction of the Party, had launched in powerful waves the great leap forward movement, realized the switch-over to people's communes, smashed the unbridled attacks from Right-opportunism under Liu Shao-ch'i and Peng Te-huai, withstood the pressure of the Soviet revisionist renegade clique, sang aloud and vigorously forged ahead along the socialist road. At this important historic moment, Chairman Mao on March 22, 1960 made the important comment on the Charter of the Anshan Iron and Steel Company, that fully affirmed the great practice of the Anshan Steel Company and the people of the whole country in upholding the general line for socialist construction and realizing the great leap forward, and laid down the fundamental charter for the proper running of socialist enterprises by the working class of China.

Such basic principles as maintaining proletarian politics in command, strengthening Party leadership, carrying out mass movement on a large scale, and practicing two participations, one transformation and three combinations (cadre participation in labor, worker participation in management, transformation of unreasonable rules and regulations and combination of workers, leading cadres and technicians) and the energetic promotion of technical innovations and technical revolution stipulated by the Constitution of the Anshan Steel Company that have reflected the

objective laws governing the development of socialist industry and embodied the revolutionary aspirations of the broad masses of workers constitute the pointers for correctly dealing with the contradiction between the relations of production and the productive forces and between the superstructure and the economic base in socialist enterprises, as well as the militant program for the proletariat to exercise dictatorship over the bourgeoisie in socialist enterprises.

The practice of the past fifteen years, and in particular, the practice of the great proletarian cultural revolution and the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius have shown that the process of implementing the Charter of the Anshan Iron and Steel Company is the process of the struggle between Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line and the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao on the industrial front. Focalized, this struggle is whether to maintain the dictatorship of the proletariat or to oppose the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Chairman Mao recently pointed out, "Why did Lenin speak of exercising dictatorship over the bourgeoisie? This question must be thoroughly understood. Lack of clarity on this question will lead to revisionism. This should be made known to the whole nation." Socialist society covers a considerably long historical period. In this historical period, there are still classes, class contradictions and class struggle, there is the struggle between the capitalist road and the socialist road, and there is the danger of capitalist restoration. After the basic completion of socialist transformation of the system of ownership of the means of production in China, the principal contradiction remains to be the struggle between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie and between socialism and capitalism. On the one hand, the toppled landlord and bourgeois classes, with their frenzy grown tenfold and hatred grown a hundredfold, will naturally attempt to recapture their lost "paradise," disintegrate the socialist economic base, topple the dictatorship of the proletariat and restore capitalism. On the other hand, due to the existence of bourgeois right and the corrosion of bourgeois ideas, among a section of the Party members, workers, personnel of state organs and intellectuals, there will be engendered new bourgeois elements. A small number of the new bourgeois elements will invariably work in coordination with the toppled class enemies to attack the proletariat politically, economically and ideologically. They will display the signboard of revolution to disrupt the unity of the working class. They will oppose socialist new things and try with every effort to extend bourgeois rights in the interrelations of people and the relations of distribution. They will make use of certain weak links in the socialist economy to practice corruption and larceny as well as speculation and manipulation in order to undermine socialism. They will spread the ideological consciousness of capitalism, revisionism and the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius to corrupt and disintegrate the ranks of the working class. No sooner they have usurped leadership power in the enterprise, they are bound to get worse in pushing the revisionist line and changing the character of the enterprise into one under socialist ownership in form but capitalist ownership in reality, thus changing the socialist enterprise into a capitalist

enterprise. Therefore, the proletariat must persist in exercising dictatorsip over the bourgeoisie in socialist enterprises.

The historical tasks of the dictatorship of the proletariat require our cadres to keep on raising their awareness of the two-line struggle, and eliminate the influence of the revisionist line in running enterprises such as "material incentives," "profit in command" and "running of plant by experts." The cadres and the masses are required to resist corruption by the bourgeoisie and wage struggle against old ideas, old traditions, old habits and old practices.

The workers of Tach'ing have fully brought into play the revolutionary spirit of the Charter of the Anshan Iron and Steel Company. Tach'ing is a red banner cited by Chairman Mao and a model in adhering to the Charter of the Anshan Iron and Steel Company and taking its own road in industrial development. The road of Tach'ing is the necessary path to consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat and developing socialist industry with greater, faster, better and more economical results.

"The correctness or incorrectness of the ideological and political line decides everything." It is necessary to have a Marxist-Leninist line for strengthening the dictatorship of the proletariat. The placing of proletarian politics in command emphasized by the Charter of the Anshan Iron and Steel Company is in the final analysis for firmly and resolutely implementing the basic line of the Party. The basic line of the Party is the lifeline of our Party and state as well as the lifeline of our socialist enterprises. Only by upholding the basic line of the Party could we suppress the counter-revolutionary activities of the small handful of class enemies and wage effective struggle against the capitalist forces and new bourgeois elements in town and country; could we develop the socialist new things, restrict bourgeois rights, constantly removing the soil that breeds revisionism, and create conditions that make it impossible for the bourgeoisie to exist, or for a new bourgeoisie to arise; could we carry out in depth the revolution in the realm of the superstructure and use Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought to occupy all battlefronts; could we strictly distinguish and correctly handle the two types of contradictions of different nature, mobilize the socialist activism of the broad masses and achieve greater, better, faster and more economical results in socialist construction. Although work in an enterprise is very complicated and confused,we must firmly grasp this key link of the basic line. Once the line is grasped, everything will fall into place. Therefore, in economic work, we must first grasp the line, grasp the socialist revolution in the realm of the superstructure, pay attention to solving problems in relations of production and persist in placing proletarian politics in command of the economy. The most important thing at the moment is to seriously study Chairman Mao's important instruction on the question of theory and continue to popularize, deepen and persevere in the development of the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius. By means of study and criticism, we must clearly distinguish what is Marxism, what is revisionism, what is socialism and what is capitalism, and more consciously carry out to the letter the task of consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat down to the basic level.

Our dictatorship of the proletariat is based on the worker-peasant alliance and led by the working class, and is the dictatorship of the overwhelming majority of the people over the minority of the exploiting classes. By calling for the launching of the mass movement on a large scale and the practice of two participations, one transformation and three combinations, the Charter of the Anshan Steel Company seeks to rely wholeheartedly on the working class, carry out the three great revolutionary movements of class struggle, struggle for production and scientific experiment in enterprises, and fulfill the various tasks of the dictatorship of the proletariat. The working class is the greatest class in the history of mankind and is ideologically, politically and potentially the strongest revolutionary class. The workers are the masters of the era, the masters of the state and the masters of the enterprises. Lenin had correctly pointed out that "the dictatorship of the proletariat is the supreme manifestation" of the revolutionary role of the working class in history. We must rely wholeheartedly on the working class before there is a strong class foundation for the dictatorship of the proletariat. Only by firmly supporting the conscious revolutionary action of the broad masses, giving full play to the vigorous and dynamic creativity of the masses and bringing into full play the heroic spirit of the masses in transforming nature and the world could we thoroughly destroy the old world and build a new world. We must continue to criticize the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao, criticize the idealist interpretation of history preaching "the wise of the highest class and the stupid of the lowest class" and the theory of innate genius "born with knowledge." We must abolish the moribund concepts that "the leaders are wise" and "the masses are backward" and such ideas of bourgeois right as putting on airs and acting in a bureaucratic way. We must unite with and educate the technicians and help them remold their world outlook. A true comradely type of new relationship must be established between the leadership and the masses, between the office personnel and the workers, and between the workers themselves. It is necessary to rely wholeheartedly on the working class to grasp properly class struggle and the two-line struggle, to exercise revolutionary supervision over the leadership at various levels, to implement the general and specific policies of the Party, to adhere to the socialist orientation in running enterprises, to carry out technical innovations and technical revolution in a big way and advance on production in breadth and depth.

Lenin pointed out, "All the political and economical work of the state and the government are under the leadership of the Communist Party, the vanguard with working class consciousness." Among the Party, the government, the army, the people and the school and in such sectors as the north, south, east and west and including the center, the Party exercise leadership over everything. The Charter of the Anshan Iron and Steel Company stipulates that it is necessary to strengthen the leadership of the Party. This means that it is necessary to strictly place all political and economic work in the enterprises under the centralized leadership of the Party and put the leadership power of the enterprises firmly in the hands of the Marxists and the broad masses of workers. Whether to uphold or oppose the leadership of the Party is the watershed between Marxism and revisionism and an important criterion for distinguishing between fragrant flowers and poisonous weeds.

Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao consistently opposed and sabotaged the leadership of the Party. In factories and enterprises, they stubbornly promoted the one head system, because this signboard was extremely advantageous for them to set up an independent kingdom of the bourgeoisie, carry out anti-Party activities and replace the dictatorship of the proletariat with the dictatorship of the bourgeoisie. The dictatorship of the proletariat has to be realized by the Communist Party, the vanguard of the proletariat, and any tendency to weaken or to depart from the leadership of the Party is in fact for helping the bourgeoisie to oppose the proletariat and playing the part of sabotaging the dictatorship of the proletariat. We must more consciously uphold and strengthen the Party's centralized leadership, unremittingly strengthen the Party concept, make a success of Party building, and in particular, build well the leading bodies of the Party at various levels. The condition of the leading body of the Party in an enterprise has an extremely important bearing on whether or not the line and policies of the Party can be correctly implemented and the dictatorship of the proletariat can be strengthened. We must in accordance with the principle of "practice Marxism, and not revisionism; unite, and don't split; be open and aboveboard, and don't intrigue and conspire" build the Party committee of the enterprise into a combat command post for firmly implementing the revolutionary line and policies of the Party. Leadership cadres at various levels must set the pace in studying well the important instruction of Chairman Mao on the question of theory, study seriously the major works of Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao on the dictatorship of the proletariat and strive to understand and master them. We must raise our consciousness in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, abide by Party discipline, see to it that "all unprincipled struggles between the factions should be completely eliminated" and promote stability and unity. We must persist in democratic centralism and practice rule by the voice of the many and oppose rule by the voice of one man alone. We must adhere to the system of cadres' participation in collective productive labor, form close ties with the masses, and wage uncompromising struggle against those moribund bourgeois ideas characterized by the decline of the revolutionary spirit, lust for comfort pleasure and pursuit for fame, gain and position.

One of the basic tasks of the dictatorship of the proletariat is the energetic development of the socialist economy. Industry plays a leading part in the whole of the national economy. Carrying out industrial production and construction well is an important material guarantee for building China into a modernized socialist power. At present, the contention for world hegemony between the Soviet Union and the United States, these two superpowers, become more and more violent, and factors for revolution and war are both growing. We must heighten our vigilance, and strengthen our national defense. We must be prepared against war. We must implement the general line of "building socialism by going all out and aiming high to achieve greater, faster, better and more economical results." We must sweep away the mentality of the cowards and lazybones who are contented with the status quo and opposed to change and that this is impossible, and that also could not be done, and embrace the great ambition and high hopes of Marxism, "maintain the same vigor, the same revolutionary enthusiasm and the same death-defying

spirit we displayed in the years of revolution war and carry the work of the revolution through to the end," step up production and construction, and compete with imperialism and social-imperialism for time and speed. We must continue to implement the policy of taking steel as the key link in the development of industry and speed up the development of the iron and steel industry as well as the development of every industrial department. We must implement the policy of "grasping revolution and promoting production," and overcome the erroneous ideas that "grasping revolution is safe and grasping production is dangerous." The leadership cadres must go deep into the forefront of production to effectively grasp firmly and properly the work of organizing and directing production and construction. We must maintain the two participations, one transformation and three combinations, rely on the masses of workers, set up and strengthen the necessary rules and regulations, and properly manage the socialist enterprises. We must struggle diligently to build China into a socialist power with modern agriculture, industry, national defense, and science and technology within this century.

Let us study seriously the Marxist theory on the dictatorship of the proletariat, adhere to the basic line of the Party, launch in depth the mass movement for "learning from Tach'ing in industry," raise high the glorious banner of "the Charter of the Anshan Iron and Steel Company" and advance in victory.

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WAR CRIMINALS RELEASED BY SPECIAL AMNESTY

Ten Special Amnesty Releasees Leave Peking for Taiwan

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 13, 1975)

ten of the personnel who were recently released by special amnesty left peking today for taiwan via hongkong.

the ten special amnesty releasees who wish to return to taiwan are: wang ping-yueh, chen shih-chang, wang yun-pei, chou yang-hao, tsai hsing-san, tuan ke-wen, chang hai-shang, yang nan-tsun, chang tieh-shih and chao yi-hsueh.

in accordance with the spirit of chairman mao's instruction, the standing committee of the national people's congress announced in its recent decision to release by special amnesty all war criminals in custody: those who wish to return to taiwan may do so, and will be given adequate money for the travel and provided with conveniences, and whoever wishes to come back after going there will be welcome.

wang ping-yueh and the other nine applied to return to taiwan after they were released by special amnesty, and their request was approved. they were given fares for the travel to taiwan by government department concerned and round-trip travelling permits so that they may come back any time they wish.

OIL PRODUCTION

China's Leading Oilfield Overfulfills First Quarter Target

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 14, 1975)

the tachingoilfield, the largest in china, overfulfilled its first quarter target for crude oil production and achieved a 15.1 per cent increase over the same period in 1974. production at the oilfield has received fresh impetus from a seething movement to study the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

following the publication of chairman mao's important instruction on the question of theory, the party committee of the oilfield led the workers and staff in a conscientious

study of the marxist-leninist theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat and a deep-going criticism of the revisionist line in the light of historical and current struggles and the history of the founding of taching. this fired them with a greater revolutionary enthusiasm.

the workers expressed the determination to produce more and better oil to strengthen the material basis for the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat. braving wind and snow, the no. 12100 drilling team sank three wells in march, a record for this time of the year. using equipment made by itself, an oil extraction team renovated its gathering pipelines and raised output. women's oil extraction teams launched a socialist emulation campaign and ensured a high output from production wells. workers at the underground operation headquarters made technical innovations and ensured a high, stable output from old wells.

while studying marxist theory, cadres at the oilfield gained a better understanding of the importance of their participation in productive labour, seeing it as a major issue concerning the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat. over 4,000 cadres of party organizations and revolutionary committees at various levels are working alongside the petroleum miners and directing work on the spot.

in line with chairman mao's "may 7" directive, the oilfield is stepping up farm and side-line production to build itself sooner into a new-type enterprise that combines town with country and industry with agriculture. preparations are being made for spring farming and leading cadres have joined the workers and staff and their family members in sending manure to the fields and sinking water wells for farmland improvement.

FISHING PORTS

New East China Fishing Port

(NCNA-English Tsinan, Apr. 13, 1975)

shantung province in east china now has a new fishing port that can handle more and bigger motor vessels of the fishing fleet of chiaonan county, thanks to local people's efforts.

close to fishing grounds and sheltered against winds, chimiya bay was too shallow to deal with the increased traffic. fishermen proposed more than a decade ago that the fishing port be deepened. but when estimates were made, it was said that building just the dock would call for more than 200,000 cubic metres of stone, a labour force of around 200,000 people and an investment of 1,300,000 yuan. blind to the socialist enthusiasm of the people, some responsible people abandoned the idea.

then in 1970 the chiaonan county party committee decided to build the project in four or five years by relying on the people, as chairman mao teaches. it organized five hundred people to go up the mountain to blast rocks for a landfill. people worked day and night four winters and springs, using only shoulder poles and dynamite. they filled in 16 hectares of shore with rocks so the whole project did not touch any farm land. a thousand-ton cold store-house a dozen metres high was built, requiring over 1,000,000 bricks and three to four thousand tons of cement and sand. the workers had at their disposal only two cement mixers by way of machinery. pooling their wisdom and strength, the people solved all the problems involved in transporting and lifting the building material.

time was too short for the county to produce the 17, 21 and 25 ton cement blocks, so the cadres and builders devised a method to turn out prefabricated cement rocks of such weights. to solve the problem of hoisting these blocks into place, they transformed an old discarded landing craft into a floating crane in six months.

giving an idea of the magnitude of the project, the people of chiaonan during the past four years blasted 500,000 cubic metres of mountain rock, filled in 160,000 square metres of land, constructed 280 metres of piers, dredged 30,000 cubic metres from the port basin, faced 800 metres of embankments and constructed 19 berths. they also put up a shipyard, created a mountain cave cold storage depot and built a thousand-ton aquatic products store-house and opened a breeding ground of edible seaweeds.

TOBACCO

Szechwan Peasants Improve Method of Tobacco Farming

(NCNA-English Chengtu, Apr. 13, 1975)

shihfang county, a major sun-cured tobacco producer in southwest china's szechwan province, has succeeded in taking a full month off the growing period of tobacco by means of a new farming method. this not only helps increase tobacco output but makes it possible to grow an extra crop of grain in this area.

the innovation was made by a peasant named wei hsiao-teh in cooperation with the scientific experimental group in his production team. they found through practice that the characteristics of tobacco as a heliophilic plant could be utilized to shorten the time for growing it.

breaking away from the conventional practice, they now nurse tobacco seedlings in spring instead of in the previous autumn to take advantage of the rise of temperature between spring and summer. the seedlings are transplanted in summer instead of in spring, thus shortening the period of their growing in the field from 100 to 60 days. the new method enables the crop to skirt the period in which it is most vulnerable to pests and diseases, ensures the timely transplanting of late rice that follows tobacco, and makes it possible to put in an additional summer-ripening crop before tobacco seedlings are transplanted.

the new farming method has not only helped the county's traditional tobacco-growing areas raise more rice but enabled the rice-growing areas to plant tobacco and other industrial crops. many communes, production brigades and teams have achieved high yields of both grain and tobacco on the same plots.

last year, the cultivation system of three crops a year was adopted on one-third of the total area under tobacco and the per-hectare yield of tobacco increased from 1,125 to 1,275 kilogrammes. taking the county as a whole, the summer grain crop alone yielded an extra 6,000 tons.

LEATHER AND FURS

Northwest China Province Processes More Leather, Furs

(NCNA-English Sining, Apr. 13, 1975)

northwest china's chinghai province, a major livestock breeding centre, produced 4.5-fold more leather last year than in 1965, the year before the cultural revolution began.

the province now has 26 enterprises processing hides and furs. many people's communes and production brigades in the pastoral areas also run such small-sized enterprises.

the variety of leather and fur products the province processes runs to 150 including consumer goods, labour protection apparatus and tibetan boots, riding boots and furcoats specially made for minority people. the head of livestock in 1974 was 3.5 times the number in 1949, the year of china's liberation. before liberation, chinghai province had only one leather goods and fur factory, run by bureaucrat-capitalists. its products were supplied to the kuomintang reactionary army.

in the course of the development of this industry, apart from some equipment allocated by the state, workers in the province displayed the spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle and carried out technical transformation. the workers of the sining leather factory made and improved 40 pieces of equipment in the past two years and increased production greatly. workers in two other factories have made dozens of machines and basically mechanized the production process.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND BELGIUM

Belgian Government Economic Delegation Visits Soochow, Wuhsi

(NCNA-English Nanking, Apr. 14, 1975)

the belgian government economic delegation led by prince albert visited soochow and wuhsi, two scenic cities in east china's kiangsu province, between april 12 and 14, in the company of cheng to-pin, departmental director of the chinese ministry of foreign trade, and hsu po-chien, leading member of the kiangsu provincial bureau of foreign trade.

belgian ambassador to china jacques groothaert accompanied the delegation on the visit.

vice-chairman of the soochow city revolutionary committee hsu yao-lin and vice-chairman of the wuhsi city revolutionary committee tung wan-hua gave banquets in honour of prince albert and the other distinguished belgian guests.

the belgian guests visited factories, a people's commune, attended a theatrical performance given by primary school pupils and toured scenic spots in the two cities.

the belgian guests left wuhsi this morning for kwangchow via shanghai.

Belgian Government Economic Delegation Leaves Shanghai for Kwangchow

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Apr. 14, 1975)

the belgian government economic delegation led by prince albert of the kingdom of belgium left for kwangchow by air today in the company of cheng to-pin, departmental director of the chinese ministry of foreign trade.

belgian ambassador to china jacques groothaert is accompanying the delegation on the visit.

the distinguished belgian guests arrived in shanghai

from peking on april 11. that evening, vice-chairman of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee wang yi-ping gave a banquet in their honour. in shanghai, the distinguished guests visited the ninth loading and unloading zone at the shanghai port and made a boat excursion on the whangpoo river.

the delegation returned here this morning after visiting soochow and wuhsi.

Chinese Archaeological Finds Exhibition Closes in Brussels

(NCNA-English Brussels, Apr. 14, 1975)

the exhibition of archaeological finds of the people's republic of china closed at the palace of fine arts here yesterday.

the exhibition opened on february 18. most of the over 200 exhibits were unearthed during the great proletarian cultural revolution.

about 100,000 people from all parts of belgium visited the exhibition, many of them coming more than once.

belgian king baudouin and queen fabiola, prince albert, prime minister leo tindemans, foreign minister renaat van elslande, minister of external commerce michel toussaint, minister of dutch culture madame rita de backer-van ocken and minister of french culture henri-francois van aal visited the exhibition on separate occasions.

a number of belgian friends said that the exhibition was magnificent. through it they could understand china better and found themselves closer to her. the exhibition further strengthened the friendship and mutual understanding between the belgian and chinese peoples. they expressed the hope that cultural interflows between the two countries would be further enhanced. many belgian papers published articles to recommend the exhibition.

during the exhibition, the chinese colour documentaries "a 2100-year-old tomb excavated" and "historical relics unearthed during the great proletarian cultural revolution" were shown at the palace of fine arts to the warm welcome of the audience.

CHINA AND DOMINICA

Red Line of Dominican June 14 Revolutionary Movement Sends Message of Condolence on Death of Comrade Tung Pi-wu

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 13, 1975)

the red line of the june 14 revolutionary movement of the dominican republic, in a message sent to the central committee of the chinese communist party, expressed deep condolences on the death of comrade tung pi-wu. the message, dated on april 3, reads:

the red line of the june 14 revolutionary movement shares the pain with the party, government and people of china over the death of the long-tested leader, comrade tung pi-wu, member of the standing committee of the political bureau of the central committee of the chinese communist party and vice-chairman of the standing committee of the chinese national people's congress.

comrade tung pi-wu persistently adhered to the revolutionary line of chairman mao and made great contributions to the socialist cause in china and the world proletarian revolution.

CHINA AND INDIA

Jen-min Jih-pao Commentator Condemns India's Annexation of Sikkim

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 13, 1975)

the "people's daily" today carries an article by its commentator condemning india's undisguised annexation of sikkim. the article reads:

without any scruples, the indian government turned loose its troops on april 9 and forcibly disbanded the palace guards of sikkim's chogyal. on the very following day, the cabinet and national assembly of sikkim, under the manipulation of the indian government, adopted "resolutions" calling for the abolition of the institution of chogyal and the turning of sikkim into a constituent state of india. immediately afterwards, indian prime minister indira gandhi sent a message pledging "full support". this indian practice of depriving at the point of bayonet the chogyal of his authority and

flagrantly annexing sikkim reveals once again the ugly expansionist features of the indian government. with deep indignation, the chinese people strongly condemn this indian action.

the ambition to annex sikkim cherished by indira gandhi, and before her, her father jawaharlal nehru, is known to all. shortly after its independence, india already turned sikkim into its "protectorate". the indian expansionists, emboldened by soviet social-imperialist backing, have become more unscrupulous in recent years. in 1973, the indian government openly marched its troops into gangtok, capital of sikkim, to take over sikkim's administrative powers by force. in 1974, the indian parliament, in the teeth of strong opposition of the sikkimese people and public opinion of the world, carried out the colonialist annexation of sikkim by making it an "associate state" of india through an amendment to the indian constitution. now, the fig-leaves of "protectorate" and "associate state" are cast aside altogether, and sikkim is turned all at once into a constituent state of india. it is indeed the height of arrogance for the indian government to commit so outrageous an aggression in the 1970's.

it is crystal-clear that it is a case of annexation by armed force, yet the indian government brazenly described it as an act in "support" of the request of the "sikkim government's elected representatives". the trick is nothing new. it has long been the practice of the imperialists and colonialists, new and old. everybody knows that the "sikkimese government" is merely a quisling on the string of india, and the sikkimese "national assembly" was set up at the point of indian bayonets. this seemed not enough to the indian government, for it sent its foreign secretary of the ministry of external affairs to gangtok to set the stage for the act. thus one can see that the "request" of such a "government" and "national assembly" was simply a request of the indian government to itself, nothing more exclamation

as in the case of the dismemberment of pakistan and the annexation of indian-occupied kashmir, it is because of soviet social-imperialist backing that has made the indian expansionists so bold as to commit the recent outrage. while the annexation of sikkim was in process, the soviet social-imperialists never ceased egging the indian government on behind the scenes and rooting for it, alleging that "it is imperative that the sikkimese people are represented in india's political organs for the sake of enhancing india-sikkim friendship." this despicable act of the soviet social-imperialists has aggravated the turmoil in the south asian subcontinent.

the sikkimese people will never tolerate the trampling upon their national independence and sovereignty by the soviet social-imperialist-backed indian expansionists. they are waging an indomitable struggle. countries want independence, nations want liberation and people want revolution -- this is an irresistible historic current in the world today. in our time, no expansionists can ever succeed in perpetuating the enslavement of another people. by going against the historical current, the indian expansionists will end up badly battered and severely punished by history.

CHINA AND IRAN

Friendly Volleyball Match between Chinese and Iranian Teams

(NCNA-English Tehran, Apr. 12, 1975)

the "august first" men's volleyball team of the chinese people's liberation army played its first friendly match with the team of the imperial iranian armed forces here this evening.

watching the match were his royal highness prince gholam reza pahlavi; lieutenant general m. afkhami ebrahimi, representative of the chief of the supreme commander's staff of the imperial iranian armed forces gholam reza azhari; brigadier general khakbiz, director of the organization of physical education of the imperial iranian armed forces; and other generals.

chinese ambassador hao teh-ching was also present.

his royal highness prince gholam reza pahlavi received the players of both teams before the match. it was a match between old acquaintances, played in a warm and friendly atmosphere. the iranian players got acquainted with the players of the "august first" team during their visit to china last december.

the fine sportsmanship and skill of the players of the two countries drew warm applause from 3,000 spectators including officers and men of the iranian air force, navy and army. the final score was 3 to 1 in favour of the guest team.

the chinese team, with huang ching-kuang as leader and chang chung as deputy leader, arrived here on april 10.

Empress of Iran Receives Chinese Ambassador

(NCNA-English Tehran, Apr. 13, 1975)

farah pahlavi, empress of iran, received and had a cordial and friendly talk with chinese ambassador to iran hao teh-ching at niavaran palace this morning.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Japanese Youth Ship Delegation from Toyama Prefecture Visits Tientsin

(NCNA-English Tientsin, Apr. 13, 1975)

the delegation of the "youth ship for japan-china friendship" from toyama prefecture, japan, led by ryuichi kuribayashi, deputy magistrate of the prefecture and acting leader of the delegation, left by train for peking today after concluding its three-day visit here.

the japanese friends arrived in this north china city from shanghai on the morning of april 10. ignoring the strain of a long sea voyage, the japanese guests drove straight off from tientsin new harbour to a lake park where they joined their chinese hosts in planting friendship trees.

that afternoon, first vice-chairman wu tai and vice-chairman wang chen-tang of the tientsin municipal revolutionary committee met acting delegation leader ryuichi kuribayashi and other leading members of the delegation. the municipal revolutionary committee hosted a reception in the evening to give a warm welcome to the japanese friends.

during their stay here, the japanese friends travelling in separate groups visited factories, the takang oilfield, the tientsin department store, hospitals, colleges, middle and primary schools and kindergartens, where they received a rousing welcome from industrial workers, shop assistants, medical staff, students and schoolchildren. the guests also had discussions with local workers, youths and women separately.

on one of the visits, a group of japanese guests were greeted by drumming and gonging workers at the entrance to the tientsin laboratory instruments factory, an outstanding unit in the movement to learn from taching -- the national pace-setter in industry.

leading members of the factory revolutionary committee told the visitors that this factory was started as a simple workshop in the leap forward year of 1958 by six housewives with two hammers and an anvil to manufacture such simple items as thermos flask shells and pins. sticking to the road of independence and self-reliance, the factory has undergone tremendous changes over the past 17 years and grown into a regular factory with a total work force of more than 300. it is now able to produce vacuum drying oven, large refrigeration drying oven and 21 other high-quality, precision items, many of which have been exported to 17 countries in asia, africa and latin america. the japanese friends were shown round the various workshops and saw a display of the factory's products.

yesterday afternoon, over 4,000 local workers and young people from various walks of life got together with the young guests from toyama prefecture at a grand gala party. guests and hosts joined in playing table tennis and volleyball and watching shows of acrobatics and the chinese martial art of wushu in an atmosphere overflowing with warm expressions of unity and friendship between the people of china and japan.

Young Japanese Friends Visit Shanghai

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Apr. 13, 1975)

the delegation of the youth ship for japan-china friendship from tokai shikoku of japan spent three unforgettable days in shanghai and left for tientsin this evening.

the delegation of the youth ship is made up of 484 young men and women from five counties in tokai shikoku. the japanese friends arrived in shanghai on the early morning of april 11 after three days of sea voyage. that morning, chou li-chin, vice-chairman of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee met and had a friendly talk with leader of the delegation isamu nishii, and deputy leaders mutsumi takahashi, sakae hashio, suehiro takahashi and kiyoshige madane and advisers to the delegation. in the evening the shanghai municipal committee of the communist youth league gave a grand reception to warmly welcome the japanese friends.

during their sojourn here, the japanese friends visited the shanghai industrial exhibition, workers' housing estates, rural people's communes and children's palaces where they were accorded a rousing welcome.

at the changpai housing estate in the yangpu district, a group of japanese guests saw the primary school, kindergarten and hospital there and a workshop run by workers' relatives for making carpets and silk flowers. residents in the estate gladly welcomed the visitors to their homes and had cordial and friendly talks with the guests.

the japanese friends told the hosts that they had brought to china the friendship of the japanese people and that they would tell the japanese people about what they saw in china and they would work still harder to enhance the friendship between the two peoples.

another group of young japanese visitors called at a children's centre in the hungkou district where they joined chinese children in dances and games. the guests were so overjoyed by the chinese song "chinese and japanese children linked heart to heart" and the japanese number "sakura, sakura" sung by the children that they went up stage and joined the young performers in singing another japanese song "spring has come." a japanese friend presented the children's centre with a collection of paintings and woodcut prints done by japanese children. in return the young chinese hosts asked the visitors to bring back a number of pictures and scissorcuts of their own creation as well as their regards to japanese children.

yesterday afternoon the campus of futan university was alive with warm friendship between the young people of china and japan. speaking at a discussion, chinese youths from different walks of life in shanghai and the young japanese visitors pledged joint efforts to add new chapters to the cause of sino-japanese friendship.

the japanese friends also paid homage to the tomb of lu hsun and visited the lu hsun memorial hall here.

Japanese Economic Circles Delegation from Kansai Leaves Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 14, 1975)

the japanese economic circles delegation from kansai led by hiromu yamamoto and magosaburo yoshimura wound up its friendly visit in peking and left here by air today for a tour of sian and shanghai before going home.

among those seeing the delegation off at the airport was hsiao fang-chou, vice-chairman of the china council for the promotion of international trade.

while in peking, the delegation visited scenic spots and historical sites and was met and feted by wang yao-ting, chairman of the china council for the promotion of international trade.

Young Japanese Visitors from Toyama Prefecture Leave Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 14, 1975)

the 300-strong delegation of the "youth ship for japan-china friendship" from toyama prefecture, japan, left for tientsin by train this afternoon en route home after concluding their visits in peking.

they were given a heart-warming send-off at the railway station by well over 200 young people from various walks of life and leading members of departments concerned in the chinese capital.

the young japanese friends arrived here from tientsin by train yesterday morning. liao cheng-chih, president of the china-japan friendship association, and wang lei, vice-chairman of the peking municipal revolutionary committee, had separate meetings and cordial and friendly talks with delegation leader ryuichi kuribayashi, deputy leaders yoshio fukuda, mikio takai and yoshiko ishigami and other japanese friends.

a banquet in honour of the japanese friends was given by the peking municipal revolutionary committee yesterday evening. present on the occasion were vice-chairman wang lei, vice-president of the china-japan friendship association wang yun-sheng and leading member of the china international travel service chang yu.

in their toasts at the warm and friendly banquet, vice-chairman wang lei and delegation leader ryuichi kuribayashi pointed out that the desire of the people

of china and japan to remain friends from generation to generation is a general trend enjoying popular approval which no reactionary force whatsoever can ever disrupt. they indicated that the young people of both countries would make due contributions to enhancing the friendship between the two peoples and promoting the conclusion of the projected china-japan treaty of peace and friendship at a sooner date.

during their stay in peking, the young japanese guests in separate groups visited factories and universities where they had extensive contacts with local young workers and students, which helped deepen the understanding and friendship between the youths of the two countries. they also toured the palace museum and made excursions to the great wall, receiving a warm welcome wherever they went.

Vice Premier Chi Teng-kuei Meets Third Delegation of Japanese National Council for Japan-China Friendship

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 14, 1975)

chi teng-kuei, vice-premier of the state council, this evening met and had a cordial and friendly talk with the third delegation of the japanese national council for japan-china friendship led by jiro kaneko, honorary professor at the osaka university of foreign studies, with taro wakamori, professor at the tokyo university of education, as the deputy leader.

present on the occasion were secretary-general of the delegation masanori kikuchi, delegation members kenzo nawa, jiro kamishima, yoshikazu miyazaki, saburo ichii, harushige yamasaki, tadashi kawata, hiroshi yoshida and osamu nakanishi, and secretary yoshitaka yamagata.

present also were vice-president chang hsiang-shan and secretary-general sun ping-hua of the china-japan friendship association and leading members of departments concerned, including wang hsiao-yun, shan ta-chi and hsiao ti-hua.

China-Japan Friendship Association Fetes
Daisaku Ikeda and Other Japanese Friends

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 14, 1975)

the china-japan friendship association gave a banquet here this evening to welcome daisaku ikeda, president of japanese sokagakkai, his wife kaneko ikeda and the third delegation to china from japanese sokagakkai led by him with vice-president hisami yamasaki as deputy leader and minoru harada as secretary-general.

present on the occasion were chang hsiang-shan, vice-president of the china-japan friendship association, and leading members of organizations concerned chao pu-chu, huang hsin-pai, sun ping-hua, wang hsiao-yun and shih huang.

also present was teruji akiyama, counsellor of the japanese embassy here.

in their toasts at the banquet, chang hsiang-shan and daisaku ikeda joined in expressing the will to work actively so that the peoples of china and japan will remain friends from generation to generation and the ties of peace and friendship between the two countries will be strengthened.

president and mrs. ikeda and the other japanese friends arrived here by plane this afternoon for a friendly visit to china at the invitation of the china-japan friendship association.

CHINA AND LUXEMBOURG

NPC Vice Chairman Wu Teh Meets Luxembourg
Friendly Personages' Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 13, 1975)

wu teh, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the chinese national people's congress, this afternoon met and had a friendly conversation with the luxembourg friendly personages' delegation led by adolphe franck, president of the luxembourg-people's china friendship association.

among those present on the occasion were members of the delegation camille polfer and his wife, and rene konen and his wife.

present also were chai tse-min, president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, and others.

CHINA AND NEPAL

Chinese Medical Representatives Leave Kathmandu for Home

(NCNA-English Kathmandu, Apr. 12, 1975)

representatives of the chinese medical association shang tien-yu and ti yung-hsiang left here for home today.

they had come to attend the seventh all nepal medical conference of the nepal medical association from april 2-5 and pay a week-long friendly visit to nepal after the conference.

during their stay here, they were received by lal bahadur khadayat, minister of agriculture and health. they also visited hospitals and medicine factories.

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Romanian Telecommunications Experts' Delegation Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 13, 1975)

a delegation of telecommunications experts led by gheorghe balasoiu, general-director for foreign relations in the ministry of transport and telecommunications of the socialist republic of romania, arrived in peking by air today.

greeting the delegation at the airport were director of the foreign affairs bureau under the chinese ministry posts and telecommunications chiao wei-chung and first secretary of the romanian embassy in peking septimiu borz.

Romanian Informatique and Computer Technique Delegation Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 13, 1975)

liu yin, chinese vice-minister of the fourth ministry of machine-building, gave a banquet here this evening in honour of the romanian informatique and computer technique delegation led by ion romanu, vice-chairman of the social economic organization commission and director of the central institute for informatique and control.

present on the occasion were romanian ambassador to china nicolae gavrilescu and commercial councellor constantin pricop of the romanian embassy in peking.

the delegation arrived in peking this morning at the invitation of the host ministry.

CHINA AND SOVIET UNION

Despicable Action, Ugly Features--Soviet Revisionists' Slanders Refuted

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 14, 1975)

the soviet news agency tass recently released a report which alleges that "chinese official circles have time and again abetted individual chinese" to "insult a monument to fallen heroes of the soviet army." the soviet foreign ministry, meanwhile, lodged a "protest" with china on this matter with affected seriousness. in spreading this groundless slander, the soviet revisionist authorities obviously have some ulterior motive.

it is well known that the chinese government and people have always honoured and cherished the memory of the soviet red army martyrs who laid down their lives in china during the anti-fascist war. every year provincial and municipal revolutionary committees and branches of the sino-soviet friendship association lay wreaths at the tombs of fallen soviet army heroes or at the monuments erected to their memory in their respective localities. on the occasion of the 57th anniversary of the founding of the soviet army and navy in february this year, the revolutionary committees and friendship branches observed this ceremony in liaoning, kirin, heilungkiang and hupeh provinces and in the luta city. this is a fact nobody can deny.

relying on turning black into white and rumour-mongering to ensure survival, the soviet revisionist renegade clique has now cooked up this new slander. this is understandable.

in the soviet union, where capitalism is being restored in an all-round way, the soviet revisionist renegade clique has plunged the soviet people into a new abyss of oppression and exploitation. discontent with and resistance to the soviet revisionist rule is gaining momentum among the soviet working people, and the situation is getting harder and harder for the soviet revisionists. the great revolutionary teacher lenin pointed out: "governments that maintain themselves in power only by means of the bayonet, that have constantly to restrain or suppress the indignation of the people, have long realised the truism that popular discontent can never be removed and that it is necessary to divert the discontent from the government to some other object." that was why, lenin pointed out, the hired propaganda machines of tsarist russia were "straining every nerve to rouse the hatred of the people against china." the new tsars racked their brains and came up with the above-mentioned slander against the chinese people in their attempt to stir up the soviet people's hostility toward the chinese people. obviously, the soviet revisionists are seeking a similar despicable aim.

what merits attention is that this vicious soviet revisionist attack on the chinese people took place on the eve of the 30th anniversary of the victory of the anti-fascist war. the brezhnev clique is making a big fanfare over this anniversary. it seems that the above-mentioned rumour-mongering is part and parcel of this fanfare. the soviet revisionists hope that by evoking hatred against the chinese people, they can deck themselves out as true successors to the anti-fascist cause. however, clumsy trickery of this kind can not cover up their true colours as renegades.

cases of desecration and destruction of monuments to the memory of revolutionary martyrs have actually occurred. it is the soviet revisionist renegades themselves who did this.

during the october revolution, tens of thousands of chinese working people staying in russia joined the soviet red army. fighting alongside the heroic soviet people to defend the first socialist country, these chinese fighters fought valiantly regardless of sacrifice. many laid down their lives on soviet soil. to honour the chinese martyrs' immortal deeds, the soviet people erected monuments to their memory. motivated by hostility to china, the soviet revisionist renegade clique, which has betrayed the october revolution, did indeed wantonly desecrate and destroy monuments to chinese martyrs in the soviet union. according to

leaflet distributed by a soviet revolutionary organisation -- the "fighters committee for the re-establishment of a marxist-leninist party in the soviet union" in 1968, a monument erected in ordzhonikidze city (formerly vladikavkaz) to the memory of the chinese martyrs who heroically laid down their lives to defend the soviet power in north ossetia, was defaced by the soviet revisionist renegade clique, and by their order, the word "chinese" on the monument was obliterated. in the words of the leaflet, although the soviet revisionists "trample underfoot the honour and exploits of the chinese heroes who dedicated their lives to the russian proletarian revolutionary cause under the banner of lenin," the soviet people will "cherish the memory of those who shed their blood and gave their lives in the struggle for their cause" and will certainly "sweep away those creatures who dyed the red banner of revolution the black colour of betrayal."

A Soviet Woman Workers' Sufferings

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 14, 1975)

"who has given him (a leading member of a soviet court) the right" to do these things? this query was raised in a letter to the soviet paper "trud" by woman worker p. a. kuznetsova of the barguzin people's court in the buryat autonomous republic of the soviet union. in her letter, she accuses the court leadership of ruthlessly persecuting her. "trud" does not answer her question.

kuznetsova tells how she worked as a courier in the barguzin people's court for 15 years. her husband fedor was employed in a nearby road service section. soon after getting married, she gave birth to twins. then, a succession of misfortunes had befallen her. her husband met with an untimely death. economically, she had difficulties in burying her husband. neither the road service section nor the people's court would "disburse a single ruble" to tide her over. furthermore, kuznetsova said, "when we moved to new lodgings," people from my husband's work unit "threw out our belongings" and even "removed the window frames to prevent me from staying there with my babies." soon afterwards, she was fired from her job at the court on the excuse that the court had "eliminated the post of courier." later, she continued, they "took me back, the only difference being that i now had to do the triple job of courier, office cleaner and stoker." her wages remained unchanged. "i was not allowed weekend

or festival holidays and had to work two to three more hours a day than formerly. on weekend holidays, my working hours were even longer." she applied to d.p. khaltayev, leading member of the people's court, for time off on weekends. in the tones of an employer, khaltayev replied: "we could find a good reason to fire you and see to it that you did not get work anywhere else." when khaltayev found out about kuznetsova's complaint to the paper, he "threw kuznetsova out of court" and withheld her work-book. in the soviet union, jobs are available only to those who have a work-book.

what does kuznetsova's story reveal? brezhnev and company often boast that their principle is "all for man, all for man's wellbeing". what about kuznetsova? who looks after her wellbeing? the soviet revisionists also boast that "the working conditions and rest allowances of the soviet people have been greatly improved," but kuznetsova's working conditions went from bad to worse and she was even deprived of the right to rest on festival days and normal holidays.

is it perhaps an individual case? no. it is not by any means. the soviet press reports that every year a large number of soviet workers, just as in kuznetsova's case, are fired at will by the management of enterprises or are forced to "leave their posts voluntarily" because they cannot tolerate the harsh working conditions. as a result, a big turnover of workers and staff is common in the soviet union. khaltayev's persecution of kuznetsova is only one example of what brezhnev and company have done for man and for his wellbeing.

the brezhnev clique has issued many regulations and decrees, among them "regulations on productive enterprises", "model rules on work regulations" and the decree on legal sanction against workers. these regulations, rules and decrees stipulate that the leadership of related units and enterprises have the right "to hire and sack workers", "to mete out punishment to the workers", "to fix wage scales" and "remuneration" and "decide the grades" of workers they employ. in recent years, the soviet leading clique has given much publicity to and popularized throughout the country the so-called "shchekino experience". this experience calls for drastically cutting down the number of workers and staff in an enterprise and getting those left on the job to do more kinds of work and intensify their labour in order to exact more surplus value out of them. brezhnev and other soviet revisionist chieftains and the soviet press have frequently stressed that managers of enterprises who have planned targets to meet must be given rights "to stimulate" a smaller number of workers to fulfil or overfulfil them.

the new bourgeois element khaltayev's persecution of kuznetsova is an example of how the brezhnev clique's regulations and decrees are being carried out and how the "shchekino experience" is being used. kuznetsova asked "trud" who gave khaltayev the right to do these things. it is abundantly clear why "trud" avoided answering her question.

CHINA AND THAILAND

Central Committee of Communist Party of Thailand Express Condolences on Death of Comrade Tung Pi-wu

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 13, 1975)

the central committee of the communist party of thailand in a message to the central committee of the communist party of china on april 5, expresses deep condolences on the death of comrade tung pi-wu. the message reads:

the central committee of the communist party of thailand is deeply grieved to learn of the death of comrade tung pi-wu, a great revolutionary fighter of the chinese people and one of the founders of the chinese communist party in 1921. the death of comrade tung pi-wu is a great loss to the chinese communist party and the chinese people. on behalf of all our party members and the revolutionary people of thailand, we extend to you our deepest condolences and to the bereaved family of comrade tung pi-wu our sincere sympathy.

mastering well marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought, comrade tung pi-wu fought dauntlessly for the liberation of the chinese nation and the chinese people and socialist construction. an outstanding fighter of the proletariat, he devoted his life to the great cause of communism. comrade tung pi-wu made many contributions to the cause of the chinese revolution and the world proletarian revolution. the death of comrade tung pi-wu is thus not only a great loss to the communist party of china and the chinese people but also to us.

comrade tung pi-wu fought unremittingly and resolutely all his life and his career is a most glorious one. comrade tung pi-wu's virtues and all his achievements will always live in the hearts of proletarian revolutionaries and will be an example to them.

CHINA AND VENEZUELA

Chinese Badminton Team Holds First Match in Venezuela

(NCNA-English Caracas, Apr. 12, 1975)

the visiting chinese badminton team held its first match with venezuelan badminton players here this evening.

the match was preceded by an opening ceremony, at which the national anthems of venezuela and china were played as flags of the two countries were being hoisted.

head of the chinese badminton team peng chi-lung and leading member of the venezuelan national sports institute eduardo fereda spoke at the ceremony. they expressed the hope that through the friendly visit of the chinese badminton team, the friendship and unity between the two peoples would be further strengthened and the skill of the sportsmen of the two countries raised to a higher level.

the first match included men's single, mixed men's double of both countries, and exhibition play by the chinese sportsmen. the high skill of the players of the two countries drew repeated applause from the 500 spectators.

others present at the opening ceremony and the match were guillermo san miguel, head of the secretariat of the directorate of the venezuelan national sports institute, and erwin krisch, president of the venezuelan badminton federation.

charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy in venezuela nieh kung-cheng, was also present.

the chinese badminton team arrived here by air yesterday morning.

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